

SHOOTS THE MAYOR.

MUSKOGON ASSASSIN AVENGES AN ALLEGED GRIEVANCE.

James Balbirnie Slain by a Disappointed Officeholder, Who Immediately Afterward Takes His Own Life—Deadly Work of Balbirnie and His Wife.

John W. Tayer, former director of the city port, assassinated Mayor James Balbirnie of Muskogon, Mich., at noon Thursday and then killed himself. In order to make sure of death he swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid and then shot himself.

The shooting took place on the main business street of the city, directly in front of Mayor Balbirnie's furniture store and undertaking establishment. The Mayor had just descended from his living room, over the store, and was about to walk, when he was accosted by Tayer, who said he wished to speak with him. The Mayor thereupon turned and seated himself in a chair in front of the store.

A mail carrier approached and handed the Mayor a letter, and while the carrier was still present Tayer shot Mr. Balbirnie, the ball entering his left breast. The murderer then stepped into the doorway of the store, swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid, which he took from a vial in his pocket, and then shot himself in almost the same place as that in which the Mayor had been shot. The Mayor staggered to his feet and ran upstairs to his residence above the store. William Burnett, a blacksmith, who has his shop across the street, was a witness to the shooting. He ran after the Mayor and reached the top of the stairs just as Mr. Balbirnie fell. In fifteen minutes almost before aid could be summoned, the Mayor was dead. After Tayer shot himself he sank to the walk, and later was removed to the city hall, where he died shortly before 1 o'clock.

The motive for the crime is supposed to have been morbid dependency. Tayer had been city promotor. He was removed last spring by Mayor Balbirnie. Tayer asked the Mayor for the position of city sexton, and this was refused him. The Mayor's action embittered Tayer, but there was no suspicion that he had been aroused to a murderous state of mind.

LOST IN SHIPWRECK.

Steamer Margaret Olwill Goes Down in Lake Erie.

In a northeast gale the steamer Margaret Olwill, laden with stone from Kelley's Island to Cleveland, foundered in Lake Erie off Lorain, Ohio. Nine persons were drowned. Four members of the crew have been picked up by passing steamers and taken into Cleveland.

From the reports of the survivors the Olwill's cargo of stone shifted while the vessel was laboring in the trough of the sea. Shortly before it went down the rudder chains parted, allowing it to fall off into the trough. As the helpless craft rose on top of heavy seas the stone slid overboard. The steamer listing and sank to the bottom. The rescued members of the crew were found floating on the surface of Lake Erie, clinging to bits of wreckage. Their rescue was attended by exhibitions of great heroism, for a heavy sea was still running when they were picked up.

The Olwill lies in fifty feet of water, eight miles off Lorain. It belonged to L. P. and J. A. Smith of Cleveland and had been carrying stone from the quarries at Kelley's Island to Cleveland for the breaker now being built. The Olwill was launched in 1887 and was 174 feet long and 34 feet beam. It measured 554 gross tons.

TO ENFORCE FISHING LAWS.

Newfoundland Warns Americans Not to Aid French Violators.

The Newfoundland colonial government has prepared a circular intimating to American fishermen that the bait act is about to be stringently enforced against the French—and intimating that if they assist the French by bringing them bait to St. Pierre the laws will be similarly enforced against them also. The British first-class cruiser Indefatigable, one of the finest ships of the British North American squadron, has been ordered to Newfoundland. It is no doubt the intention of the British authorities to attach her to the fleet performing fishery service on the French coast.

CONFIRMS DEATH OF ANDREE.

Letter from the Explorer is Washed Ashore on Norway's Coast.

If J. Balon, formerly an Eastern newspaper man, has written the following from Wrangell, Alaska: "I have received here confirms the story that Andree, the Arctic explorer, is dead. A Norwegian, who was a passenger on the Rosalia, a Seattle boat bound for Skagway, showed a letter supposed to have been written by Andree. The letter, in a sealed bottle, had been washed ashore off the Norwegian coast. The latitude was given as 74 north and the balloon was somewhere to the westward of Iceland. 'I am leaving balloon and provisions. Andree' were the words written."

SIR JULIAN TO RETIRE.

Ambassador Will Give Up His American Mission Next April.

The correspondent of the London Standard at The Hague telegraphs that he has had an interview with Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States and head of the British delegation at the peace conference, and been assured by him that he intends to return from the Washington embassy in April next. The correspondent says: "Sir Julian will stay in England after the conference until October, unless the Alaska affair calls him to Washington earlier."

MEETING PUT OFF TWO MONTHS.

International Commission Will Meet at Quebec in October.

A special from Ottawa says that the meeting of the international commission, which was to have taken place Aug. 2 at Quebec, has been postponed until October. The exact date has not been fixed.

Roosevelt Not a Candidate.

Gov. Roosevelt of New York declares that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1900.

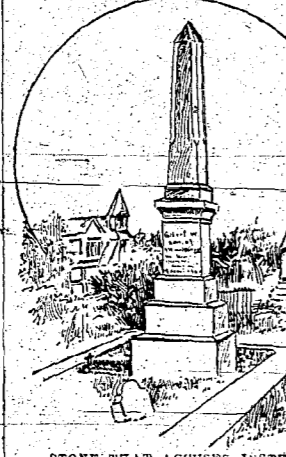
LONG HIDING ENDS.

Slater Betrays Alex. Jester, Supposed Murderer of Gilbert Gates.

Through the confession of a sister, who has kept the secret for nearly thirty years, the alleged murderer of Gilbert Gates, brother of John W. Gates of Chicago, president of the American Steel and Wire Company, has been located in Oklahoma. The news was telegraphed to A. A. Gates, the aged father, at St. Charles, Ill., and he immediately sent directions to Wichita, Kan., which led to the arrest of the murderer.

Gilbert Gates was murdered near Warrensburg, Mo., on the night of May 2, 1872, while he was journeying westward with his wife and two children. When night came they encamped on the river bank, and under cover of darkness Jester, it is said, stole toward Gates and shot him in the back. He robbed Gates and then attempted to conceal the crime by burning his victim's body. Failing in this, the murderer threw the corpse into the river, whence it drifted down stream, where it was finally discovered in Salt river.

A successful chase for Jester followed, and he was captured. A. A. Gates, father of the murdered man, hastened west in almost fifteen minutes, and was one of a party which searched the home of a sister who was then living eighteen miles north of Wichita. There Mr. Gates says he found clothing which had been worn by his murdered son. This



STONE THAT ACCUSES JESTER.

and other evidence was introduced in the trial, but before it was concluded Jester escaped. Since then he has been at large, and efforts to find him have proved unavailing. A few days ago the sister of the murderer, Mrs. Cornelia Street of Shawnee, Oklahoma, wrote to Sheriff Simmons of Wichita saying that her brother was living in Shawnee under the name of W. H. Hill. He was arrested and has been identified by John W. Gates. Jester protests his innocence.

The bodies of George and Laura Gates, Gilbert's brother and sister, lie in the plot at Oakwood cemetery, near West Chicago, and between them rises a marble shaft ten feet high, on a granite base. The names of the two children whose bodies lie beside it are inscribed there, and upon another face is this inscription:

GILBERT W. son of A. A. and Mary Gates, was murdered in Missouri by Alexander Jester, January 25, 1871. Aged 19 years and 25 days.

WON BY PENN'S CREW.

To Gallant Wisconsin, However, Does the Glory Belong.

The honor of the West has been upheld. But for an unfortunate incident the probabilities are that the most exciting and hotly contested boat race known to college history would have gone to the University of Wisconsin. A crate bobbing on the water directly in the course of the Western eight made it necessary to veer at a sharp angle from the straight path to avoid also the cluster of boats which crowded close to the channel of the contestants. It was too late then to return to the "live" water, and amid deafening cheers Pennsylvania crossed the line the winner by a scant half boat length.

The race occurred on the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Pennsylvania won by a scant half boat in 20:04, Wisconsin being three longer when the Cornell and the latter leading Columbia by four lengths.

LABOR WAR AT LAPEL, IND.

Union and Non-union Men Walk the Streets Heavily Armed.

Union and non-union men walk the streets of Lapel, Ind., armed to the teeth and carrying guns and revolvers without any pretense of concealing them. Several days ago the workmen in the two flint glass factories at that point organized and the management in turn locked them out. Since then the entire community has engendered a bitter feeling against unionism. The union men hold a conference and were attacked by a mob of citizens. The hotel was riddled with bullets. Notices have been received by several union sympathizers that their places would be blown to pieces if they did not join in the hostile demonstration against the unionists. Sheriff Moore and deputies have practically established military government.

Carl Tasi, 45, and son, George, 19, Norfolk, Va., convicted of circulating seditious ball dollars.

Pat Sweeney, Cincinnati, attempted to eject an unknown man from a theater. Sweeney was shot and seriously wounded.

The paper board mills of McEwan brothers at Whittamy, N. J., were damaged \$85,000 by an incendiary fire.

John Zigorras, a Greek, was found guilty of killing a fellow countryman in New York. He will be electrocuted.

J. P. Houscholder and Theodore King, both of Cambridge, Ohio, were killed by a train, Cumberland, Md.

WHAT OTIS HAS DONE

DETAILS OF PRESENT SITUATION IN PHILIPPINES.

Country Held by Troops Sixty Miles North and South of Manila—Growing Desire for Peace—Natives Combining to Drive Out Insurgents.

Gen. Otis, in reply to a cable from the War Department at Washington asking for information regarding situation and conditions in the Philippines, cabled as follows:

"Adjutant General, Washington: Rainy season. Little inland campaigning possible in Luzon. We occupy large portion of Tagalog country, lines stretching from Imus south, to San Fernando north, nearly sixty miles, and to eastward into Laguna province. Insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered; only large force held together about 4,000. Their scattered forces are in bands of fifty to five hundred in other portions of Luzon: in Cavite and Butangas provinces could assemble possibly 2,000, though demoralized from recent defeat. Mass of people terrorized by insurgent soldiers, desire peace and American protection; no longer free of approach of our troops unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them. No recent burning of towns. Population within our lines becoming dense, taking up land cultivation extensively; kept out of Manila much as possible as city population is becoming too great to be cared for.

"Natives south of Luzon combining to drive out insurgents; only hope of insurgent leaders is United States aid. They proclaim near overthrow of the present administration, to be followed by their independence and recognition by United States. This is the influence which ables them to hold out; much contention prevails among them and no civil government remains.

"Trade with ports not in our possession, a former source of insurgent revenue, now interdicted; not certain of wisdom of this policy, as people in those parts are without supply of food and means of subsistence. Insurgents are hoarding trade privileges, although insurgents reap benefits. Courts here in successful operation under direction of able Filipinos. Affairs in other islands comparatively quiet, awaiting results in Luzon. All anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops are received. Giving notice to Jose Archipelago and Palawan Islands.

"Our troops have worked to the limit of endurance. Volunteer organizations have been called in and replaced by regulars, who now occupy salient positions. Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah now taking attention; Sixth infantry sent to Negros to relieve California. These troops are in good physical condition; sickness among troops has increased lately, due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. Nothing alarming.

"Of the 12 per cent. of the command reported as nearly fit for general hospital, of whom 3 per cent. have typhoid and 17 malarial fevers, 25 per cent. have intestinal trouble; remaining 55 per cent. have various ailments, 14 of which are due to wound injuries. Many officers and men who served in Cuba break under recurrence of Cuban fever, and regular reinforcements are inadequate to offset losses.

"OTIS."

GERMANY REJECTS SCHEME.

Colonel Von Schwatzhoff Puts a Check on Russian Proposals for a Standstill of Armament.

The Russian proposals for a standstill of armament have been submitted to a sub-committee of the peace conference at The Hague. This move was all that saved them from immediate rejection. Their eventual rejection is sure.

Col. Gross von Schwatzhoff of the German delegation made a speech against the disarmament scheme which is the sensation of the conference so far. In reply to the German plea for disarmament on the ground that a maintenance of large armaments is crushing the nations, he said that Germany was not being ruined and her wealth, contentment and standard of life were daily increasing. He said further that a reduction of peace forces was only one small step toward a reduction of offensive power.

Length of military service, development of railway, enabling rapid mobilization and economical conditions were all factors in a national military strength. He concluded by saying with amazing frankness that to only consider the non-increase of armaments and leave out all these other factors might seem a plausible scheme for peace to an outsider, but to a military expert it was so manifestly absurd that he wondered it could ever have been put forward in earnest.

Many of the delegates say that Col. von Schwatzhoff's speech was a smashing blow to Russian arguments. The German peace delegates have privately informed their colleagues that they are now instructed to support the principle of armament.

AMERICANS SUE ONTARIO.

Lumbermen Claim Damages Under the New Timber Regulations.

Don M. Dickinson of Detroit has filed a big bill of damages against the province of Ontario at Ottawa, on behalf of Michigan lessees of Ontario timber lands for violation of the crown timber licenses. Ontario now requires all these lessees to manufacture the logs into lumber in Ontario and as a consequence several mills in Michigan have had to shut down. The claims reach the total of \$935,500. The constitutionality of the Ontario statute is now being tested in the courts, but the case will not likely reach the final court of appeal, the British privy council, until next November.

AUTOMOBILES FOR CHICAGO.

Up-to-date Passenger Vehicles to Replace Cabs, Now in Use.

The lumbering, unwieldy, old-fashioned cabs that for so long have plied between the business center of Chicago and Lincoln Park will give place about Sept. 1 to a system of automobile vehicles. The new vehicles are built to hold twenty passengers each, and can be closed in winter and opened in the summer. They have seats on top, and are equipped with heavy springs and large rubber tires.

WORLD'S WOMEN MEET.

International Council Commences Its Sessions in London.

The International Council of Women opened in the convocation hall of the church house, London, England. The Countess of Aberdeen, president of the council, in her address, after cordial words of welcome, sketched the duties of the council. She said the international arbitration should ever be placed foremost in its program, advocated the establishment of an international bureau of information regarding all that affects women, and warned women against arrogating to themselves alone the duties of curing all evils.

Early Aberdeen afterward introduced Mrs. May Wright Sewall of the United States, vice-president of the council, who was enthusiastically received as a possible successor to the presidency. For officers the international council has some of the most prominent women in the world. They are: President, Countess of Aberdeen; vice-president, Mrs. May Wright Sewall of the United States; treasurer, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg of Finland; recording secretary, Mme. Maria Martin of France; corresponding secretary, Miss Teresa F. Wilson of London.

The nations represented at the congress are the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Canada, Denmark, Holland, India, New South Wales, Tasmania, Norway, Palestine, China, New Zealand and the Argentine Republic. The United States is represented by Mrs. F. A. Humphreys Gaffney, Susan B. Anthony and Bertha H. Shaw. Among the well-known American women who are in attendance at the congress are Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, Mrs. Florence B. Kelley, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Grannis and Miss Alice Burditt.

NEW CANAL COMBINATION.

It Proposes to Construct an Isthmian Waterway.

Articles of incorporation for the American Isthmian Ship Canal Company have been filed in Trenton, N. J. Through these articles the first announcement was made of the new combination, which it is said, includes many men of large wealth, headed by Governor Mayor William B. Grace, and expects to carry to completion the isthmian canal scheme. Although the nominal capital is \$30,000, the articles of incorporation give the right to increase it to \$250,000,000.

It is estimated that between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 will be needed to carry out the project, the greater part of which will be expended in buying off the holders of concessions. According to the papers of incorporation, the object of the company is to acquire any and all concessions, rights and franchises on the American isthmus, to build a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, to construct, mine and maintain the canal, to colonize and to build, own and operate any canal from ocean to ocean and to obtain aid from the United States, England, France, Germany or any other Government to that end.

TRUSTS ON THE DECLINE.

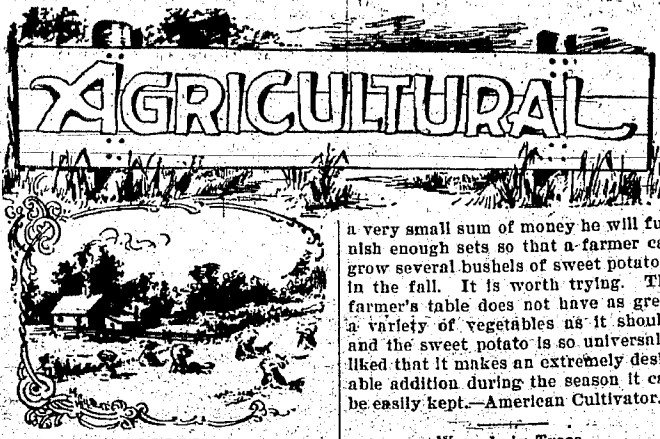
So Says Crawford Fairbanks, Who Organized Strawboard Combine.

Crawford Fairbanks, of New York, and the brewery magnate and the promoter of the strawboard trust, has a vivid idea that the trusts are, so to speak, on their last legs. "Did you read that expression of the Attorney General of the United States in which he said that the investors' trust would be the superior, not the public," said he. "Well, his head may be level. The investors have a stomachful of trusts. Trust stock is down from 15 to 20 points and the investors don't bite like they did. The future is wearing off. It takes a bigger chunk of bait and a bigger baiter to tempt a wary fish than it did a while back. I don't think that it will be possible to put through any trust deal on a large scale in the future."

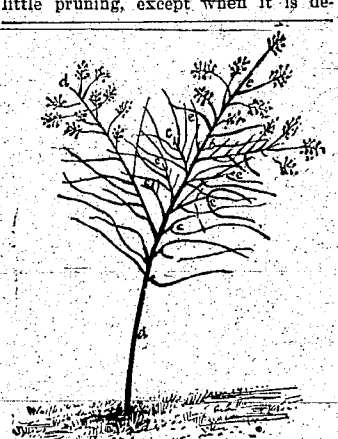
POWERFUL NEW SHELL TESTED.

Device of Far Greater Destructive Power than Shrapnel Invented.

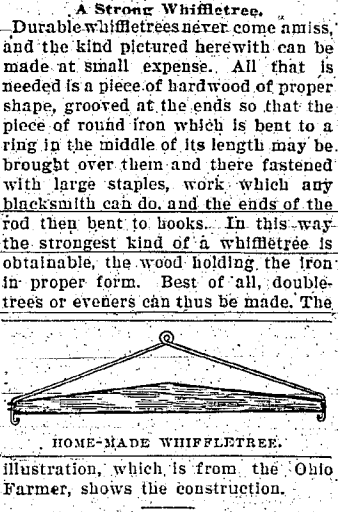
A shell of terrific explosive power, wide radius of destruction and a capacity to annihilate by bursting fragments and a shock as effective as a streak of lightning will be the feature of the fall campaign in the Philippine Islands. Tests of the charge of this terrible engine of war have been made at Sandy Hook. The Government guarding closely its secret of manufacture. A shell of this nature charged with an explosive equal to melinite or dynamite falling near a battalion of



Blackberry Pruning.
The mistake often made in pruning blackberry canes is to cut them too short, writes Levi Bell in American Gardening. There are in most varieties several buds on each lateral branch nearest the main stem that very seldom produce any fruit, often those nearest the main stem remaining dormant when properly, not severely, pruned. There are also in many cases several buds on the main stem, just above the highest lateral branch, which have slightly started to grow in the fall, yet did not make lateral branches. These will not produce any fruit. The main stem above the lateral branches should therefore be left long enough to secure some good buds above the worthless ones above mentioned; if not it may as well be cut back to the upper lateral branch. If the lateral branches are short and stout, with large plump buds clear to the tips, they need very little pruning, except when it is desirable to reduce the number of berries produced in order to have them grow larger and finer.



PRUNING BLACKBERRIES.
In the drawing, which represents an old dead cane that bore fruit last summer, a is the main stem or cane, at b are several bad buds which have thrown out unproductive or blind shoots (c) from small buds at their base; c, c, c, show lateral branches that were pruned too short and having only blind shoots growing from them; d, d, are lateral branches that were not pruned, showing where the berries were produced last summer by the buds still remaining on the short twigs; at e the main stem was cut, leaving a few (7) good buds on it. If you want blackberries to yield large crops do not plant on rich soil; they are more hardy and productive on rather poor or elevated land. Give clean shallow culture, or thoroughly mulch, and last, but not least, don't prune too closely.



HOME-MADE WHIFFLETREE.
Illustration, which is from the Ohio Farmer, shows the construction.
Keeping Ice from Melting.
However procured, even if it be ice that has been put up by the user, ice has cost something, and should be made to last as long as possible. Keep the ice in a large piece so long as you can, and wrap it in something that is a poor conductor of heat. Woolen cloths are better than cotton, for they conduct the heat less rapidly. Paper is better than woolen, as it will not admit air. If newspapers are used to wrap ice in they can be thrown away after they have served this purpose without any loss.

Growing Clover Seed.
One of the reasons why the first crop of red clover should be cut early is that this greatly increases the crop of clover seed in the second growth. The new growth will start earlier, and if the soil has been recently fertilized with potash and phosphate there will be a great amount of seed in its heads. Sowing gypsum does not answer the same purpose as sowing potash. The gypsum makes a large growth of leaf and stalk, but it is at the expense of the more valuable seed.

Success with Cabbages.
After many years of failure in cabbage raising I sowed Maule's all head early, sure head and safe crop cabbage seed. The result is I have cabbage and kept the year around. For early use I sow in the spring as soon as the ground is warm and dry. I think the plants are more thrifty than if sown in hotbeds. I mix a little wood ashes in the bed before sowing, and always have cabbage ready for use in June.—Mrs. H. Hess.

Farmers Growing Sweet Potatoes.
It is always a surprise to us why more farmers do not grow sweet potatoes at least enough for home use. The difficulty is keeping the seed potatoes through the winter and not stand in the way. Almost every large seedman propagates sweet potato sets, and for

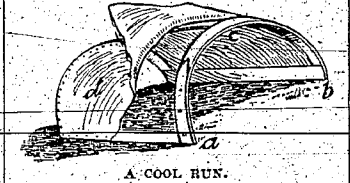
a very small sum of money he will furnish enough sets so that a farmer can grow several bushels of sweet potatoes in the fall. It is worth trying. The farmer's table does not have as great a variety of vegetables as it should, and the sweet potato is so universally liked that it makes an extremely desirable addition during the season it can be easily kept.—American Cultivator.

Wounds in Trees.
Wounds made in the stems of trees by pruning or otherwise, should have the wood preserved to keep it from decay till the new bark and wood extend over it. Gum shellac dissolved in alcohol is far better than paint. Put the shellac in a wide-mouthed bottle, cover it with alcohol, and let it stand twenty-four hours, when it may be applied with a swab or brush. It serves, as nearly as may be, as the substance of bark; is not affected by heat or cold or wet or dry weather, and retains the sap up to the cut, healing the wound without a scar. Any limbs cut off square on top will leave a dead end from six inches to a foot, which will eventually die and rot off. Limbs should be cut off slanting—never square on top—as is often done.—Mechan's Monthly.

Geese Are Prepared for Long Marches.
According to a consular report a regular "goose market" takes place at Warsaw during the month of October, through which some 3,000,000 geese pass, some for consumption at Warsaw, but most for export to Germany. One-third of the geese come from the government of Vilna, and many more have come long distances, which would ruin their feet, to prevent which they are "shed" as it is called, before setting out on their journey to Warsaw. That is, they are driven first through tar poured on the ground, and then through sand. After this operation has been repeated several times their feet become covered with a hard crust which protects them during their long march on hard ground.

Perpetual Blackberry Patches.
When a man plants blackberries he has a plantation that with care and spraying with fungicides, to prevent blight can be kept for all time. It is very hard to root out a blackberry patch, as any who have planted the wild sorts and who wish to change for better can testify. But if the best varieties are secured, this tendency of the blackberry to sprout makes it more valuable. At a very low price the plants can be sold to neighbors so as to bring in nearly as much as a crop of fruit.

For Young Chickens.
Young chickens appreciate a bit of shade, during midday and should not



be forced to find it in the coop, which too often is almost air tight. Cut a hoop in two equal pieces and to a, b and c each take either end of three pieces of lath or other light wood. Over this framework stretch cotton cloth, d, or bagging and tack firmly in place. The open ends admit a free current of air, while the cover keeps off direct sun rays.—American Agriculturist.

Feeding Values Compared.
An experiment station has found that when cornmeal has a feeding value of 100 per cent, when bean has 85 per cent, when middling from 100 to 110 per cent, according to quality, gluten meal 135 per cent, old process linseed meal 132 per cent, and cottonseed meal 152 per cent. For example, when corn is worth 25 cents a bushel, a ton of corn is worth \$50, and a ton of cornmeal, counting in the expense of grinding, would be worth \$10. When a ton of cornmeal is worth \$10 wheat is worth \$8.50, gluten meal \$15.20, old process oil meal \$15.50, and cotton seed oil \$15.20.

Sheep Dipping Preparations.
There are a number of most excellent dips on the market. These are usually more satisfactory than home-made. Get some one of these and follow the directions which go with each package. Possibly the most satisfactory preparation obtained by soaking tobacco stems in water. These stems can usually be obtained from cigar factories or may be ordered through a druggist. Dip the sheep as soon as they are sheared and then repeat the operation in about two weeks to get rid of any ticks that may have hatched after the first dipping.

Cow Peas.
A correspondent in the Practical Farmer says: I have made a short cut to success in cow-pea growing by sowing at the proper time. If sown before the ground is warm and dry I get a poor stand of sickly plants. Weeds will thrive in cold soil, and as peas will not, the weeds will soon get ahead of the peas. If sown when the ground is dry and hot, cow peas will outgrow anything I ever saw. Best results are obtained by sowing when the cold nights are passed.

Dairies and Cows.
There are too many dairies containing cows having an average of less than 200 pounds of butter per annum to make dairymaking a bonanza. By breeding, testing and sending all cows not up to the standard to the butchers a much better standard will be reached, and when the herd reaches 300 or 350 pounds a year a farmer can truly think he is advancing.
Acting for M. Elisee Reclus, the noted geographer, M. Hourst of the French navy has been appointed to the city of Paris for permission to begin the construction of the colossal terrestrial globe, intended to be one of the attractions of the next universal exhibition.

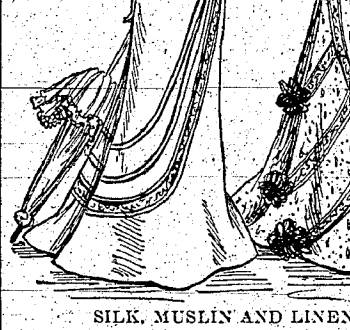
LATE FASHION CHAT.

SUMMER SKIRTS MADE WITH MANY FLOUNCES.
Braid and Fold Trimming Taking the Place of More Elaborate Designs or Scrolls—Popularity of the Yoke Not Declining.



THE POPULAR YOKED POLONAISE.
New York correspondence.—NOW that summer materials are in general use, experimenting is being done in the direction of liberality of a new and skirt. The dress of this type that has a small picture here is not more singular than the average of them. It was an odd combination of braid and fold for skirt and a bodice to match, the riding habit severity of the latter being nullified by a light blue silk eon applied with a white lawn. This included a little shoulder tabs for the sleeves. The flounces of the skirt were headed with white lawn bands. The stock, which was quite as oddly mated as any of the rest, was brand new. It was a turn-over linen band wound with a wide purple silk scarf. The scarf passed from front to back, the ends turning to be drawn down at either side and tucked under the waistcoat line. There is no knotting to such a scarf.

As for the ladies' tailors have learned that a little of braid or fold trimming of elaborate designs or scrolls, and dress-makers have been quick to profit by this point. As a result there have appeared for use at the cooler summer resorts and for early fall wear cloth gowns trimmed charmingly with bands of satin or lawn.



SILK, MUSLIN AND LINEN IN THEIR NEWEST USE.
These gowns are promoters of the current fancy for lace trimming and always include some of it. Very odd is some of the management of simple, hand trimming, and it is remarkable how much can be taken from or given to a woman's height by these arrangements. For example, take the first gown of the next picture. It was a lovely tea shade of pearl, its milliner's folds of white adding to the wearer's apparent height and emphasizing the graceful lines of the torso. Its lace was in a waistcoat robe of yellow renaisance over white lawn, shoulder tabs of the same meeting the taste of the unadorned light shoulders—fashion now permits. This yoke was set at one side of the bodice, the lace narrowing to a band finish on the skirt, which was perfectly plain on the opposite side. This was a pretty variation of the one-side idea of trimming.



A YOKE OF TYPICAL SIZE.
The employment of narrow black velvet ribbon as dress trimming is increasing. One method less extravagant trims gowns freely with chrysanthemum rosettes of narrow black velvet. These can come off when the gown goes to be cleaned or washed. The artist presents one of these, a very pretty hand-embroidered mull, the embroidery in delicate outlines of black on white ground. Embroidered bands and a generous supply of black velvet chrysanthemums constituted the trimming.

Then as used by fashionables is by no means what it used to be, for it now comes with a fineness of weave and finish that makes it a rival of goods which formerly could not come anywhere near it. As great a change has come, too, in the manner of making it up, and the best and newest of the fashions is not a whit too good for it. Though planned on standards that two years ago would have been deemed impossible for linen, that was the material of the gown remaining in the accompanying large picture. The shade was white, and the goods was stitched with silk, the overdress, which draped in a pair of graceful scarf ends at the back, having trimming of exquisite hand-embroidered lawn. The tailor-like jacket was made with such precision as if it were cloth, and was shirred before and after making. Its revers were of the embroidered lawn. For this gown the artist sketched was made. It was manila straw

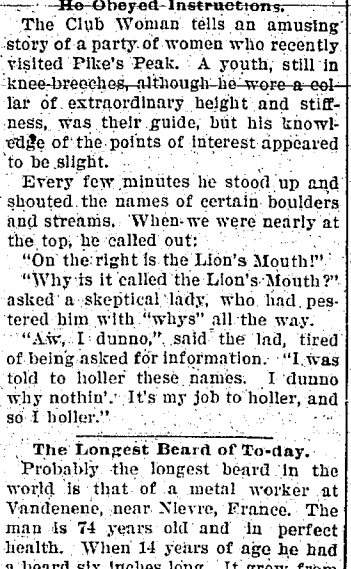
as flexible as a lighthouse, and was trimmed with a pair of great pompons of the softest white lawn, scarf pieces from these passing through the straw at the back, crossing over the hair, and being in a flash chucked away.



THE POPULAR YOKED POLONAISE.
The entire upper part of the bodice is now frequently turned into yoke, of which the sleeves are a part. The rest is often like a high bodice-belt that allows the yoke top to show well below the bust line. The artist sketches here one of the less exaggerated of these dresses. Its modified princess effect scalloped up in front, but allowed the apparently transparent yoke to show to under the arm at the sides. Usually a low-necked under-bodice is worn. Tucked or corded lawn remains the prettiest yoke material, and is used in black or white, preferably and more usually the latter. White corded lawn furnished the yoke of the pictured dress, the rest being cream abtross cloth embroidered with silver.



SILK, MUSLIN AND LINEN IN THEIR NEWEST USE.
Of all these dyed yoked gowns the most graceful is the yoked polonaise, a fact that women have discovered, as is made apparent by the abundance of such models. One of them is put in to-day's final picture. It was gray India silk, the weave the genuine handwork showing an irregularity that added much to its beauty. A lace-like design of tiny dots of color arranged in irregular groups showed a faint green tinge. This polonaise is an admirable cut, short at the back to emphasize the grace of the long skirt, and well dropped in front. It was scrolled about the edge with embroidered lawn, the white lawn yoke extending to the waist line in a point. Close following this design would just suit any silver-yellow blonde whose eyes take a greenish tinge. The gown would make up prettily, too, in embroidered muslin.



A YOKE OF TYPICAL SIZE.
The Club Woman tells an amusing story of a party of women who recently visited Pike's Peak. A youth, still in knee-breeches, although he wore a collar of extraordinary height and stiffness, was their guide, but his knowledge of the points of interest appeared to be slight.

Every few minutes he stood up and shouted the names of certain boulders and streams. When we were nearly at the top, he called out: "On the right is the Lion's Mouth!" "Why is it called the Lion's Mouth?" asked a skeptical lady, who had pestered him with "whys" all the way. "Aw, I dunno," said the lad, tired of being asked for information. "I was told to holler these names. I dunno why nothin'." It's my job to holler, and so I holler."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.
A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

The lesson for July 9 tells of "Daniel in Babylon," and is found in Daniel 1:8-21. We are to have four lessons from the book of Daniel. The stories contained in them are among the most fascinating in the Old Testament to children, and the book as a whole is full of interest to Christians of all ages; yet concerning scarcely any book is there so much confusion, so much discussion, so much misunderstanding. For all but the youngest scholars some mention of the considerations that affect the book as a whole should precede these lessons.

1. The Contents. The book falls naturally into two parts: (1) Chapters 1-6, the adventures of Daniel and his companions during the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazzar, and Darius the Mede; (2) Chapters 7-12, the visions of Daniel, setting forth in symbolic fashion the historic events of the eastern world down to and including the reign of Antiochus Epiphanes, the Syrian monarch who persecuted the Jews (B. C. 175-164).

2. Historical Outline. It is stated (Dan. 1:2) that Daniel was among the youths of noble blood taken to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar in the third year of Jehoiakim, king of Judah. Jehoiakim was a son of Josiah, the good king who had been killed in the battle of Megiddo by Pharaoh-necho, king of Egypt, in 608 B. C. After Josiah's death his son Jehoahaz reigned three months, but was then supplanted, under the direction of Pharaoh-necho, by his brother Jehoiakim, who reigned eleven years. During that time he was alternately a vassal of Egypt and Babylon, the two great rival powers whose war for supremacy was now raging.

3. Purpose and date of the Book. This is one of the most controverted subjects in all the Old Testament criticism. It was formerly the universal and is now the conservative view that this book was written by Daniel in his later life, when he had been raised to power, through the influence and favor of Jehoiakim, that is, in the time of Darius and Cyrus (Dan. 6:28). According to this view chapters 7-12 are predictions of centuries to come. Their correspondence with the history of the Persian supremacy, the career of Alexander the Great, and the Seleucid and Ptolemaic dynasties, is so exact that few other books of prediction so minute and detailed are to be found in the Old Testament. The purpose of the book, according to this view, was to encourage the Jews of generations following the writer's time in their fidelity to national beliefs, and to Jehovah, by showing them the result of such fidelity in the case of Daniel, pointing out the ultimate defeat of hostile kings and nations in a series of visions.

A multitude of considerations, far too numerous and involved to be here fully presented, have been used by some modern scholars to support the terrible persecution of the Jews in the reign of Antiochus Epiphanes (B. C. 170-167) when the people were most hopeless and crushed under the oppressor and needed encouragement in the form of a reminder of the past mercies of Jehovah. We cannot here tell, even in outline, the story of that age. After the death of Alexander the Great, the Macedonian, in 323 B. C., his great empire, which included the whole eastern world, was divided among his generals. Two of them, Ptolemy and Seleucus, received respectively Egypt and Syria. Their descendants, known as the Ptolemaic and Seleucid monarchs, ruled those countries (with exceptions) until the Roman conquest in the first century B. C. They were usually fighting each other. The Seleucid kings, at the beginning of the second century B. C., cruelly persecuted the Jews; and this cruelty culminated with Antiochus IV., called Epiphanes ("illustrious") who reigned, 176-164. In 167 a priest, Mattathias, with his five sons, John, Simon, Judas Maccabaeus, Eleazar, and Jonathan, began a revolt which was ultimately successful, after decades of fighting, in gaining Jewish independence. This is known (from the surname of Judas) as the Maccabean age. It is perhaps the most heroic age of Hebrew history, and our chief sources of information concerning it are the books of Maccabees (called apocryphal because not included in the canon of the Old Testament) and the works of Josephus.

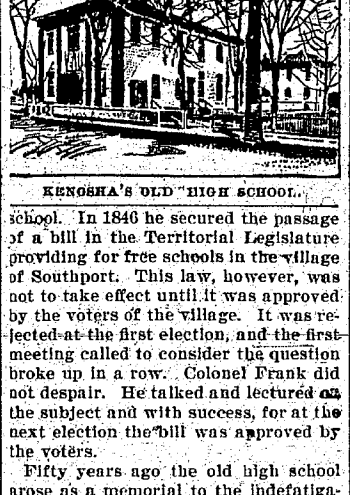
4. Explanatory. There is no space left to comment upon the lesson; but it needs little explanation. It should be pointed out that the act of Daniel and his companions in refusing the king's food and drink was quite as much a victory in the use of all food and drink for the sake of the body and the sake of God.

Next Lesson—"The Hebrews in the Fiery Furnace."—Dan. 3:1-18.

Multitude Sent to Siberia.
The report of the Russian Department of Prisons shows that in the past two years the total number of persons sentenced to Siberia has been 29,056, of whom 841 were women.

FIRST HIGH SCHOOL IN WEST.

It Was Opened at Kenosha, Wis., in the Year 1849.
It is to Michael Frank more than to anyone else that the free schools in Wisconsin owe their origin, and he has been called the father of the free



KENOSHA'S OLD HIGH SCHOOL.
In 1840 he secured the passage of a bill in the Territorial Legislature providing for free schools in the village of Southport. This law, however, was not to take effect until it was approved by the voters of the village. It was rejected at the first election, and the first meeting called to consider the question broke up in a row. Colonel Frank did not despair. He talked and lectured on the subject and with success, for at the next election the bill was approved by the voters.

Fifty years ago the old high school arose as a memorial to the indefatigable industry of men whose names are part of Kenosha's early history. Charles Durkee, Harvey Durkee, Michael Frank, John B. Jilsum, Samuel Hale, H. B. Hinsdale, F. W. Lyman, Seneca Elske, J. V. Quarles and Reuben Deming were men who lived and labored in Kenosha and who would have done honor to whatever stations they were called, for they were public-spirited citizens and foresaw the educational advantages in the system of free schools to which they had pledged themselves. The old high school was torn down in 1890 to make way for the new building that now adorns the old site.



AUGUSTIN DALY.
The Theatrical Man Who Has Trained Many Noted Stage Favorites.
This recent death in Paris of Augustin Daly removed the foremost American theatrical manager. He was a scholar, a Shakespearean student and did much to bring the plays of the Aron poet into popularity here. He was born in Plymouth, N. C., sixty-one years ago and was the son of a judge. In early life he went upon the stage, but failed as an actor and took to writing plays, first of them being "Leah, the Forsaken," which he wrote for Kate Bateman. He was also her manager for a time. Then he organized a famous stock company and some of the most noted of American stage favorites learned their lessons of him. Among them were Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Mme. Janauschek, Stuart Robinson, Edwin Booth, Louis James, John Drew, Charles Coghlan, W. J. Le Moine, Henry E. Dixey, Effie Shannon, Digby Bell, James K. Hackett, James Lewis and Joseph J. Holland. Of late years Ada Rehan has been his brightest star. He discovered and really made her what she is.

THE BOY'S IDEA OF IT.
Too Much Was Expected for Two Dollars a Week.
A down-town merchant finding himself in need of the services of a boy in his establishment, put a card in his window bearing the usual inscription, and though many had called in response to it, none had been chosen up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour a little, wiry chap of twelve summers, with sharp eyes, a fox nose with freckles on it, and a sandy suit of hair, came in and asked about the sign in the window. He was escorted to the manager of the boy department. "We want a boy," said the manager, looking him over critically. "I'm a boy," the youngster explained, briefly. "What can you do?" Inquired the manager. "Most anything, I guess, that a boy can do around. I have been working for more than a year now." "Where?" "In Mr. Blank's place. You know he's broke up."

"Well, we want a boy, but so far we haven't been able to find what we are looking for."

"What is it you are looking for?" "We want a boy that is honest, industrious and diligent. He must always be on time, and must not run on the streets, nor play marbles for keeps, nor tell stories, nor smoke cigarettes, nor fight other boys, nor play ball on Sunday, nor use bad language, nor play tricks on the other boys in the store, nor get into any kind of mischief during business hours. He must be neat in his appearance, his clothes must be kept tidy at all times, his face and hands be clean and his shoes be well-shined. In addition—" "Hold on, mister," interrupted the youthful applicant; "you ain't lookin' for a boy; you're lookin' for a Sunday school song, and I guess I won't suit. So long." And the boy went out whistling "Break the News to Mother."—Washington Star.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK.

Immortality—Immortality is necessary to the completion of the powers and energies which have been implanted within our nature.—Rev. E. L. Powell, Christian Church, Louisville, Ky.

Our Lives.—Our lives are not common and never commonplace, save to him who grows too familiar to see the wonder and the glory contained therein.—Rev. George L. Perrin, Universalist, Boston, Mass.

The Spirit of God.—The spirit of God, resting upon the believer, will bring him into a clear knowledge of his relationship to God, to truth and to prayer.—Rev. J. F. Carson, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Antecedent Cause.—If law really rules in the universe, there can be no luck or chance. Nothing can happen; whatever occurs must be the effect of an antecedent cause.—Mrs. Gesterfeld, Christian Scientist, Chicago, Ill.

God's Children.—Christ takes from first to last the ground that as he is the Son of God we are God's sons and daughters, sharing the infinite life; that they who truly live can never die. "Because I live ye shall live also."—Rev. E. E. Hale, Unitarian, Boston, Mass.

Man's Free Agency.—Endowed with the sovereignty of will, the enlightened understanding of man will not submit to coercive methods for the adoption of Christianity. His free agency distinguishes him from the brute creation.—Rev. George Adams, Methodist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Theory of Existence.—Any theory of existence which omits a belief in immortality makes of life a mere chaos of uncompleted undertakings, unsatisfied desires, unrealized aspirations, unrewarded service and unrighted wrongs. Bishop Doane, Episcopalian, Albany, N. Y.

Christianity.—The early years of Christianity shone out against a dark moral background which enveloped the world in deepest night. Now any crime against humanity is as conspicuous as a dark cloud in a heaven radiant with light.—Rev. J. H. O. Smith, Christian Church, Chicago, Ill.

The Glory of Israel.—The glory of Israel took its highest consummation in the great prophet of Nazareth, whose spirit, teachings and examples still lead the thoughts of men, still furnish the loftiest aspiration for noble living, for purest living.—Rev. George W. Stone, Unitarian, Kansas City, Mo.

Faith and Confidence.—Blessed indeed, and in every way, is the man who is moved and actuated by that deep, trustful faith and confidence in him who holds us up in the hollow of his hands and who upholdeth all things by the word of his power.—Rev. T. Jefferson Danner, Episcopalian, Pittsburgh, Pa.

God Is Everywhere.—Not a pain, nor joy, nor duty, nor pleasure, but he is God in it. He is everywhere if we have eyes to see him, and his voice may be heard through the channels of nature and human life if only our ears are attuned to heavenly music.—Rev. William A. Vasson, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Heaven.—Just as we should not hesitate to sail forth from secure harbors upon a trackless ocean, in expectation of reaching another continent of which we have heard, so in the supreme journey we accept the statements of the Son of man concerning heaven and the course thither.—Rev. H. M. Booth, Presbyterian, Auburn, Me.

Evolution.—Man's soul has outgrown the body. It would be strange when it has ceased to fulfill its function as the servant of the spirit, if he did not cast it off and rise triumphant to the larger life for which all the evolutionary processes of the centuries have been preparing him.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, New York.

The Moral Forces.—What are the moral forces in the community? "One of them is the school. This church is spending annually a large sum for the industrial education of the children. Such education should be given in the schools. You need to educate the hand as well as the brain."—Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Episcopalian, New York City.

Duty.—Let us not make shipwreck of the life that now is and of that life which is to come. Duty to God and duty to our neighbors demands that we be strong and show that we are men, remembering that Christ "made himself of no reputation and took upon him the form of a servant."—Rev. Benjamin F. Fritz, United Brethren, Columbus, O.

The Voice of the Holy Ghost.—The trouble is that men confound their own vagaries with the voice of the Holy Ghost, whereas no priest has any right to interpret scripture contrary to the sense of the church, the duly constituted guardian of Holy Writ. It is worse than would be the action of officials in the Treasury Department sending out counterfeit gold certificates.—Rev. Benjamin F. De Costa, Episcopalian, New York City.

The Saloon.—The saloon is the most concrete and absolute diabolism ever known. The church was bound by Christ to deliver the world from sin and sorrow. Nevertheless the saloon could not live a day but for the negligence of the 28,000,000 of Christians who make up the church in this country. It looks as if the church wanted the saloon, or if it not actually wanting it, lacked the moral courage to rise and drive it out of existence.—Rev. Dr. J. Burrell, Presbyterian, New York City.

Different in Art.
The milkmaid with the picture hat and the brocaded silk skirt tossed her head. "In society, I suppose, I should be an impossible person," she exclaimed, "but it's different in art."

And after all, to be perfectly candid, there is nothing essentially degrading about milking an art cow Detroit Journal.

The poorest girl plays on the piano, the more fancy business she usually tries to do with her hands.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

When the late Mr. Dingley said the new tariff law would yield \$200,000,000 a year, the figures were generally pronounced too large. But the receipts this year go beyond the estimate.

When two such discordant forces as Pingree and Alger can get together on a friendly basis there is no reason why Russia and Germany can not agree upon a disarmament scheme. —Globe-Democrat.

Right in the beginning of the dpl season wages continue to advance. After July 1st the wages of 25,000 iron and steel workers will be increased from 10 to 15 per cent. This is tough on the Bryan calamity howlers.

The gold output of the Transvaal was over 84 million dollars during March. This means a 100 millions a year added to the world's supply—and that from only one of the many sources.

Russia has placed orders for \$20,000,000 worth of munitions of war in the United States, which goes to prove that when the czar made up his mind to have peace, he decided at the same time to have it at any cost.

Mr. Altgeld remarks that railroads are the breeders of trusts. As far as heard from the Democratic creed is that trusts are the offspring of the railroads, the gold standard and the protective tariff. The parentage is getting to be mixed. —Globe-Dem.

This talk of dividing the Michigan delegation to the next National Republican Convention is all moonshine. Michigan will be solid for McKinley in 1900, and will help to reconstitute McKinley by acclamation. —Bay City Tribune.

The astonishing fact that the late Congressman Dingley's successor received a greater majority than Mr. Dingley himself did in 1898, can be explained only by acknowledging that Republican principles, the Republican name and the Republican national administration are stronger than ever with the plain American people.

General Leonard Wood has made a most successful military governor of Santiago. He has entered heart and soul into the effort to teach the Cubans the elements of successful self-government, and his views are entitled to much respect. Yet what he says of the people of Santiago is this:

"I do not think that they are yet fit for self-government, but they are on the road to it. It will be a long road, and there is a lot of hard work to be done before it can be brought about. I am trying to teach them that the best thing for them now is hard work, and they respond willingly."

Hon. Roscoe D. Dix appears to be the choice of a large number of stalwart Republicans for governor in 1900. It is predicted, that if Mr. Dix shall enter the race he will develop great strength, as he is justly popular with all classes, and is equipped in every way to make a record in the governor's chair. The fact that Mr. Dix has saved the taxpayers several times his salary as Auditor General by wise, economical and businesslike administration of the affairs of his department should not militate against his gubernatorial candidacy, especially at a time when taxes are increasing so rapidly. —Bay City Tribune.

An exchange bewails the hard lot of the country editor in the following manner: "There are always those who will kick. For instance, if you publish jokes with whiskers on them, some will say you ought to be in a lunatic joint. If you don't print something to smile at, they say you are a pessimistic fossil. If you spread yourself and write a good original article, they will say it is stolen. If you reprint an article, they say you can't write. If you say a deserving word for a man, you are partial; if you compliment the ladies the men are jealous; and if you don't the verdict of the ladies is that the effect that your paper is not fit to use in the construction of a whistle. If you stay in your office, you are afraid to remain on the street; if you do you are lazy. If you look seedy you are squandering your money; if you wear good clothes you are a dude and don't pay for them. If you play a social game of any kind and get stuck, you are a fish, if you win you are a tin horn, and so it goes through one continual round of pleasant complications."

Deaths from disease in the American army in Luzon averaged fewer than one a day during the past year. No better record can be found in the history of warfare.

The best white rose for cemetery planting is Madame Plantier. It is a variety of somewhat slender growth and on this account is sometimes termed a half-climber. But it requires no trellises, being much more graceful when allowed to train itself than when given a support of any kind. It throws up a great number of stalks, on which great quantities of milk-white double flowers are born in clusters during June and July. —July Ladies Home Journal.

An interesting and important factor in the progress of the beet sugar industry in this country is dwelt upon in the report recently prepared for the department of agriculture by special agent Saylor. This is the use of waste for by-products; the leading by-products suggested being a food for live stock, furnished by the pulp from which the sugar content has been extracted; and alcohol distilled from low grade molasses after this has been used in the sugar factory. The leading beet sugar factory of Utah, for example, is said to be connected with by-product concerns, including a distillery, a creamery and a cattle feeding plant. At this rate the future of the beet sugar in the United States should be assured.

We didn't hear much of the noise that accompanied the election in the First Congressional district of Maine, but the result has been heard here all over the country. The Democrats made herculean efforts to send their candidate to succeed the late Mr. Dingley. George Fred Williams, the irrepressible advocate of free silver and Bryanism, stumped the entire district, preaching the doctrine of anti-expansion, anti-tariff, anti-single monetary standard, and all the other anti that the negative Bryan has sent forth. The result of the election was anti-expectation to Mr. Williams. He had confidently predicted victory. Everywhere there were big Republican gains; one county went republican that has heretofore been reliably democratic. —Tol. Blade.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holtzhauser, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe, and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. Sold by L. Fournier.

The July Democrat is an especially seasonable number. There is more fiction than usual, there are three special fashion articles, besides the regular Paris Review, and a delightful assortment of short topics of interest are treated in a brisk, sprightly manner. The cover is a Stanlows Girl in that imitatively chic fashion, which has made Mr. Stanlows famous. The leading article is a vigorous plea for "Village Improvement Societies," and gives an accurate account and some excellent photographs of the work done by the Hon. Pa. association. The Portrait Album furnishes a group of pictures of unusual interest. There are nine portraits of the leading magazines in America, a collection that has never before been gotten together. Besides this remarkable list of special features, there are four short stories, and the usual department.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. L. Fournier will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints, and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. —July 6mo

Josiah Allen's Wife and the Electric Show.

The recent display of utilities and wonders of electricity recently made in New York at the show in Madison Square Garden, furnishes a vast field for thought and philosophy; and it has been used by Miss Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife") in her regular communication to EVERYWHERE, Will Carleton's great magazine, Josiah, who accompanies her, also has his own opinions of matters and things, and believes he could reproduce some of the many things he saw there, if his "hired man" would only help him a little. —especially the horseless wagon. In which enterprise he imagines himself sailing over hill and dale in the "democrat wagon," with no horse to bother him. A dozen other qualat conceits spring from the "lower" of the famous couple to New York and they are all faithfully narrated here. Fanny Crosby, the greatest living hymn-writer, contributes a new hymn to every number, while Will Carleton continues to give it his latest poems. The magazine is only fifty cents a year—sent in cash or stamps to the Every Where Publishing Co., Brooklyn Borough, New York.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, June 30th, '99.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVAILANCE.

President McKinley is much pleased at the splendid showing made by the national finances for the fiscal year, which ended to-day. The receipts of the government from every source have been many millions in excess of estimates—internal revenue receipts for the year were more than \$100,000,000 in excess of those for the year ending June 30, 1898. Our financial condition to-day is an object lesson for the world, showing as nothing else could so strikingly the wonderful resources of the United States. Notwithstanding the large expenditures on account of the war, our treasury is fairly overflowing with money, and the country is more prosperous than at any period in its history. Is it any wonder that the President, as well as every man who has helped him to bring about such a condition of affairs, is pleased.

Orders have been issued to the 70 regular recruiting offices—no new ones will be opened—to recruit volunteers for the Philippines, under the army act of the last Congress. The number of volunteers to be enlisted will be determined by circumstances. It is intended that Gen. Otis shall have 40,000 by the close of the rainy season, in order that he may make an aggressive campaign for the suppression of the revolt.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, effectually disposed of the report originated in the West, concerning his entertaining designs upon the Vice-Presidential nomination, when he said: "My only ambition is to retire to the practice of my profession at the end of my term. I would gladly resign now from the Senate for that purpose, if my place could be filled by a Republican. I cannot entertain the thought of ever holding another public office."

Business is booming in the U. S. Patent Office. The weekly receipts were about \$5,000 more than they were last year at this time, and the total number of patents, trade marks and labels issued this week, 633, was larger than in any one week since April 1890. There are in the neighborhood of 5000 applications awaiting action.

Secretary Alger thinks Gov. Pingree has been misrepresented in recent widely published newspaper interviews, and therefore declines to discuss them. He says very positively of his own position: "I am with President McKinley's administration, and supporting it, of course, in its policy on all questions." He also said that he saw no reason for his retiring from the cabinet in his candidacy for the Senate and had no idea of resigning. "It can be stated in this connection upon high authority that President McKinley will have absolutely nothing to do with the contest between Secretary Alger and Senator McMillan, both of whom are his personal friends, for the Senatorship."

Secretary Long called down the ridiculous lie that at a cabinet meeting he had protested against the policy followed by this government in dealing with the Philippine revolt, as soon as he heard of it, but those who are in reality keeping the revolt going by their absurd criticism of the administration, have not hesitated to keep other lies going after they had been proven to be such and will probably try to keep this one before the public. No President ever had more united support from his cabinet in carrying out any policy than President McKinley has had for his Philippine policy.

Gen. J. Warren Keifer, who for a long time represented an Ohio district in the House, of which he was Speaker, is a close political observer. When asked for his idea about the outlook in the Buckeye State, he said "Ohio has on several occasions gone over to the democracy, but this year will stay in the Republican column. Some party dissensions exist, but all the jawing and rowing will cease before election day, and when the votes are counted the republican nominees will land easy winners." Speaking of a recent trip, Gen. Keifer said: "I have been in Nebraska and Kansas of late, and I find that the free-silver issue is no longer a drawing card in those states. If Mr. Bryan should be the nominee of the Democracy in 1900, he will hardly be able to get the electoral vote of his own state. Men who are for him have openly admitted to me that he has not a chance of election. The democrats will be sorely pushed for issues in the next national campaign. That the campaign of next year will be a repetition of the success of the Republicans in 1896 I have not the slightest doubt."

Mr. C. G. Revel, of Mo., drew the following word picture of Ex-Governor Stone, of that state, who has been spoken of as a possible rival of Mr. Bryan for the democratic nomination, next year: "Ex-Gov. Stone imagines that he is a much bigger man politically than the country at large holds him to be. As President

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All our 5c Gingham at 4c. a yd.

All our 5c Cottons goes at 4c. a yd.

Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale Cottons, 6c. a yard.

Lonsdale Cambric, 7c. a yard.

All our dress Cambric lining 5c. a yd.

All our 35c Dress Goods at 21c. a yd.

Fancy Shirting, 10 and 15c. Goods.

for 8c. a yard.

Ladies' Gauze 4c. each.

Turkey Red Table Cloth from 10 to 85c. a yard.

Linen Table Cloth from 10 to 35c. a yard.

Clothes, Clothing, Clothes.

Black Clay Worsted, all wool Suits.

for \$5.00

Black Clay Worsted, all wool; \$10.

Suits, for \$6.50.

Oxford all wool Cashmeres, from \$5 to \$8.00.

Remember this sale is for CASH ONLY, and for 30 days. If you want to save money do not fail to attend.

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tial timber he is too far below the requirements to be considered. He is rather a shallow man, with lots of vanity and nerve, but why he should think of himself as a Presidential possibility is a decided puzzle to many Missourians who are well acquainted with him."

Is it Right for an Editor to recommend Patent Medicines?
From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years, and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this medicine would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand, and administered at the inception of an attack, much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by L. Fournier.

A battalion of Porto Ricans, newly enlisted in the United States army, will help celebrate the Fourth. Porto Rico continues to reap the reward of sensible conduct.

For information, address C. H. & D. Agents, or G. E. GILMAN, D. P. A., Toledo, Ohio.

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(3) that binds."

1. The first group of variables is the *demographic* group, which includes age, sex, marital status, and education. The second group is the *economic* group, which includes income, occupation, and housing. The third group is the *social* group, which includes social network, social support, and social participation. The fourth group is the *psychological* group, which includes life satisfaction, mental health, and psychological well-being. The fifth group is the *physical* group, which includes physical health, physical activity, and physical environment. The sixth group is the *environmental* group, which includes environmental quality, environmental justice, and environmental participation. The seventh group is the *policy* group, which includes policy implementation, policy evaluation, and policy impact. The eighth group is the *research* group, which includes research design, research methodology, and research findings. The ninth group is the *practice* group, which includes practice implementation, practice evaluation, and practice impact. The tenth group is the *future* group, which includes future research, future practice, and future policy.

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BOUNDARY FIGHT.

GREAT BRITAIN WANTS SLICE OF NEW GOLD FIELDS.

Considers that the United States must give up some of Alaska—Americans Construct the Meaning of the Treaty One Way, and the British See Another Way.

Aside from the Philippine war, the subject engrossing most public attention is the dispute between the United States and England over the line which cuts Alaska from Canada. The question, officially, is in the hands of an Anglo-American commission, whose report is being withheld by the two governments because, as it is reported, the commission could not agree upon terms. Where the matter will end nobody knows now, for both Uncle Sam and John Bull are anxious to get for their subjects as much of the gold land of Alaska and British Columbia as they can. This commission was assigned several other matters of arbitration or adjustment, but the boundary question is the one which demands the quickest settlement, for it is liable any day to create trouble between the two governments.

As to the Alaska boundary question,

considered American territory. What historical or treaty right has Great Britain or Canada to such an outlet? The question is not an easy one to answer. Great Britain's title to British North America from the 141st degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich) rests, like that of the United States to Alaska, upon her treaty with Russia. Russia's right certainly was a vague one, and amounted at best only to a claim in regard to the vast interior of whose extent at the time she had no conception. Great Britain's title to the Northwest coast of 141st degree of longitude has never been seriously questioned. It is only in regard to the southeastern part of the boundary line, which is formed irregularly by mountains and a line extending thirty miles from the coast, that there has arisen a question in recent years which has grown into great importance by the discovery of a new gold field in the Klondike region.

Now is the time to act. By the same treaty (1825) the free navigation of the Stikine river was granted, but this also at the time was regarded as of little importance. The discovery of gold in the Stikine changed the situation. As early as 1883 the British Colonist, an English newspaper of Victoria, B. C., perceived the desirability of Great Britain's acquiring in some way a depot on the Pacific for

more than thirty miles across. On the other hand, the Hon. David Mills says that in pursuance of its method of determining the boundary the United States in many places has drawn its boundary line "more than 100 miles from the coast." To explain these divergent points of view it is necessary to state the nature of the Alaska coast as understood, or at least that part of it nearly 500 miles long, extending south by southeast from the body of the territory, as this is the part with which the boundary dispute concerns itself. As to this part of the Alaska coast it may be said in general that a lofty mountain range extends from Observatory inlet to Cook's inlet, and then sweeps toward the Asiatic side along the peninsula. A group, or several groups, of islands, many of them of considerable extent, lie off the shore and from Cross sound to Observatory inlet and the coast below to Puget Sound there is a series of islands which are so situated as to leave between them, as one writer upon Alaska has described it, "an unbroken line of inland navigation the most extraordinary in the world."

Would Claim Far Inland. The British contend that, under international law, when an inlet, or arm of the sea, is less than six miles wide it is to be considered territorial water of the country in which it is situated,



MR. KRUGER IS BRAVE.

Plucky Man Who Controls the Republic of the Boers. "Our Paul," or, in the Boer vernacular, "Oom Paul," the President Kruger of the Transvaal, is the one man whom the British have not been able to beat down. He stands like a stone wall in the way of their aggressions. Kruger beat the British once in armed conflict, but the conditions have changed greatly since 1881. The dispute between the British and the Boers is a simple one. The Boers have a rich country; the British want it, and are trying, as they have been trying for years, to get possession of it. All the Boers ask is to be let alone in the enjoyment of their own. They make no hostile demonstrations, save when their homes and liberty and property are threatened. Efforts have been made to goad them into some overt act of hostility that would afford an excuse for crushing them, but these have been unavailing. The Boer is slow and phlegmatic, but he is no fool. He fights only when it is necessary to repel invaders, and the British have learned by sad experience that he is brave and can shoot straight. President Kruger is the soul of the Boer republic. This remarkable man was born Oct. 10, 1825. His parents were Boer farmers, residing in Cape Colony, too poor to provide Paul with shoes. The future ruler of the South African republic had to trudge over the African veldt in his bare feet. He was christened S. J. Paul Kruger, but the two initials were soon disused, though President Kruger uses them in signing state papers.

Boer was unknown to Kruger from boyhood. When he was in his seventh year his father asked him to take home his span of oxen and an

possess certain characteristics. Thus, a man with red and spotted nails was of a fiery, hot-tempered disposition, while pale, lead-colored nails denoted a melancholy temperament. Ambitious and quarrelsome people were distinguished by narrow nails. Lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiment had round-shaped nails. Conceited, obstinate and narrow-minded persons were possessed of small nails; lazy, indolent individuals of fleshy nails; and those of a gentle, timid nature of broad nails.

Dressing a Salad. The author of "Wild Flowers of California" gives an entertaining account of how the Indians prepare for food a plant that is commonly called Indian lettuce. It will be recalled that formic acid takes its name from the red ant, and that the acid was first obtained from the insect.

The Placer County Indians greedily eat the succulent leaves and stems of their "lettuce." Their way of preparing the plant for food is novel. Gathering the leaves, they lay these about the entrances to the nests of certain large red ants. The ants swarming out, run all over the plants. After a time the Indians shake the ants off the leaves, satisfied that the lettuce now has a pleasant sour taste, equaling that which might be given it by vinegar.

London Society Startled. London society is stirred to its very depths by the performances of a thought reader, who is the lion of the hour. There is no thought, not even a mental reservation, buried so deep in one's mental recesses, but what this wonder powerer upon it with an agility that is positively uncanny, and drags it forth into the light of publicity. The



YOUNG KRUGER'S STRUGGLE WITH A PANTHER.

empty wagon. He was accompanied by his little sister. "Paul," said his father, "take care of your sister."

"I will," he said, simply. In those days traveling in Cape Colony was anything but a picnic. Wild animals were plentiful and many a traveler became a prey to these beasts. Everything went well until Paul was within about five miles of home. Here a large panther made his appearance. The oxen took fright and bolted. The foisting of the wagon threw the little girl to the ground, where she was at the mercy of the ferocious animal. Without a moment's hesitation young Kruger ran to his sister's assistance. The panther stood with gleaming eyes over the prostrate child.

Kruger was unarmed, but without a moment's hesitation he engaged the panther in a hand-to-hand battle. It was a fierce battle. Time and again the angry beast clawed Kruger cruelly, but his courage and strength never failed him. Like a bulldog he held his grip upon the panther's throat until he strangled the beast to death. Kruger was badly lacerated. Blood flowed from many wounds, but notwithstanding his injuries, he carried his fainting sister home. This exploit made him the hero of the sturdy Boers in that section. It was the first indication of the latent powers that dwell in the coming ruler of the Transvaal. This heroic Boer ruler is almost devoid of learning. What education he has was hard for him to secure. Yet he has had men of learning by his sagacity. His knowledge of human nature is wonderful. It is no wonder that the old Boers love their president. His character is pure; he is gentle as a babe, but firm as a rock, and a very lion when his country is in danger. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Told by the Finger Nails. In the days when fortune telling was more in vogue than at present, the shape and appearance of the finger nails were looked on as having reference to one's destiny. The nails were first rubbed over with a mixture of wax and soot, and, after being thus prepared, were held so that the sunlight fell fully upon them. On the horny, transparent substance were supposed to appear signs and characters from which the future could be interpreted. Persons, too, with certain descriptions of nails were supposed to

possibilities are something awful. Indeed, it is related that some of the revelations have been astounding beyond words, and one woman of extreme sensibility is said to have fainted as the workings of her mind were laid bare to herself and a half dozen intimate friends.

CAPT. NICHOLS.

The Monadnock's Commander Who Died at Manila.

Capt. Henry Ezra Nichols, commander of the monitor Monadnock, who died of sunstroke at Manila, was one of the best officers in the navy. He was a native of New York and entered the naval academy in 1861. Thus, as he did not graduate until 1865, he took no part in the civil war. From 1865 to 1869 he was attached to the European station. He rose rapidly through the various grades of office in the service, becoming ensign in 1866, master in 1868, lieutenant in 1869, lieutenant commander in 1881, commander in the same year and captain but recently. From 1892 to 1896 he did service on shore, and in 1896 he was given command of the Bennington. When the Monadnock was sent to Manila, Capt. Nichols went along as her commander.

Ivy Absorbs Moisture.

There is a current opinion that ivy has a tendency to rot the thing to which it clings. This is true of a large number of other climbing plants, but not of ivy, for it renders the walls of almost every house to which it clings entirely free from damp, extracting every particle of moisture from wood, brick or stone for its own sustenance. This it does by means of its tiny roots, which can work their way even into the hardest stone. When the walls are well covered with ivy the overlapping leaves will conduct water falling upon them from point to point until the ground is reached, without allowing the walls to receive any moisture whatever from the beating rain. If there should be an exceptional case of ivy-covered walls showing signs of dampness, that will be found to arise from their having been erected on a wet and improperly drained site.

SHOT THE SULTAN.

How Consul Riley Defended the Stars and Stripes at Zanzibar.

William G. Riley, the ex-United States consul to Zanzibar, who during his term of office created a profound sensation by shooting the Queen of Zanzibar because she was about to haul down the American flag, has again sought appointment to the consular service. Riley is a Southerner, and talks with the dialect peculiar to Southern

and. Before reaching Zanzibar he was advised that former American consuls had been subjected to many indignities by the natives, and he was prepared to encounter some difficulties in the administration of his office. When the steamer on which he was a passenger dropped anchor in the harbor of Zanzibar a delegation of half-clad Arabs, prominent citizens of the town, went aboard ship, and inquired of the captain if he "had another cowardly American consul aboard." The captain replied that, judging from the Irish name of the new consul and the reputation of his ancestors for fighting in the Mexican war, he was not a coward, nor could he be intimidated by them.

After landing the Judge called upon the representatives of the three American business houses located there—Arnold, Hines & Co. of New York,



SHOOTING OF THE SULTAN.

Betram & Co. of Salem and Ropes & Co. of Boston, Mass. Accompanied by the three Americans and a native interpreter, they called officially upon the Sultan and the Sultana. The Sultan appeared to be weighed down with domestic troubles, having seven regular wives, to say nothing of a dozen or more members of his harem, and the Sultana was evidently the executive head of the Zanzibar administration. In parting he was informed that he would not be permitted to display the American flag over the consulate, as it was distasteful to the Sultan and his subjects. The hot Virginia blood of Judge Riley boiled with indignation, as he entered a most vigorous protest against the proposed insult to the flag of his country. He was told in reply that if he put up the flag it would be hauled down. Again the Judge asserted his patriotism and declared he would shoot down the first man who attempted to insult the emblem of his country. He then withdrew and proceeded to hoist the American flag over the consulate.

A guard of Arab soldiers appeared before the consulate and, through an interpreter, he was ordered to pull down the flag. He refused and threatened to shoot any one who attempted to do so. Two of the soldiers rushed forward with small hatchets in their hands and were about to cut down the flagstaff. The Judge opened fire on the intruders and two of the men fell dead on the steps of the consulate. The remainder of the guard retreated, carrying off their dead comrades. A messenger returned, saying the Sultana commanded that flag to be hauled down within twenty minutes or she would come in person and haul it down. The Judge sent his most gracious compliments to her majesty, insisting that the flag should remain, and he added that if she assumed the office of a man and attempted to insult the American flag she would have to accept the responsibilities of a man. After twenty minutes had elapsed the Sultana and her guard appeared before the consulate. She made an attempt to cut down the flagstaff. He warned her to desist, but she hurried back at him an Arabic defiance. The Judge says he lifted his gun and fired, and the Sultana received in the fleshy part of her body about forty bird shot.

She was carried back to her palace, and it was found that she was not seriously wounded, as the thickness of her toga had made the perforations scarcely skin deep. It was decreed that the Judge should be immediately taken out and shot. He barricaded the consulate, and single-handed and alone resisted an attack successfully. Subsequently explanations ensued, and a commission was sent to Zanzibar to make a thorough investigation of the occurrence. Through the exercise of a little diplomacy, the difficulties were overcome.

Depew's Rule of Health.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew probably goes to more public dinners than any other American. He recently told the writer his secret of avoiding indigestion.

"I never drink more than one kind of wine," he said. "I smoke only two cigars. I don't eat sweets, and I confine myself to the plain dishes and eat sparingly of those. My breakfast is a boiled egg, a glass of hot water, some dry toast and a cup of tea."—Saturday Evening Post.

Too Much Intellectual.

A New England school teacher received the following note of caution from the anxious mother of one of her pupils:

"Dear Miss, please do not push John too hard for so much of his brains is intellect that he ought to be held back a good deal or he will run to intellect entirely and I do not desire this. So please hold him back so as to keep his intellect from getting bigger than his body and an injuring him for life."—Harper's Bazar.

Mothers and daughters are almost invariably good friends, but it is seldom the case with fathers and sons.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Undertaker—"Busy." Second Undertaker—"Rushed to death."—Judge.

"Were you on the firing-line during the war?" "Yes; I was one of the cooks."—Yonkers Statesman.

She—"Do you believe the howling of a dog is always followed by death?" He—"No; not always. Sometimes the man who shoots at the dog is a poor marksman."—Chicago News.

Ned—"I ran across a very pretty girl this morning." Ted—"Did she flirt with you?" Ned—"No; after she regained consciousness she had me arrested for scorching."—Exchange.

Fortune-teller—"Your future husband will be tall, have dark complexion, and be very wealthy." The Caller—"Now, tell me another thing; how can I get rid of my present husband?"—Tit-Bits.

Chapple—"Averted a terrible twagedy just now." Cholle—"No! How?" Chapple—"Man said he would pound me to mince-meat if I did not give him half a crown, and I gave him half a crown."—Tit-Bits.

"What's the matter, old man?" "Oh, I've just had a quarrel with my wife." "Well, forget and forgive." "I never can forgive her; you see, I was in the wrong." "Then, in that case, demand an apology."—Harlem Life.

The Mistress—"Bridget, I don't think it looks well for you to entertain company in the kitchen the way you do." The Cook—"Thanks, mum, but I wouldn't want to take 'im int' th' parl'r; he spits 'bac'cy."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"She is America's greatest actress," said Mrs. Tenspot, speaking of a tragedienne whose name came up in conversation. Indeed! Who says so?" asked Mr. Tenspot. "The man who makes the pills that cured her of indigestion."—Puck.

"What! butter and jam! Why, Ethel, my child, we'd soon be in the workhouse at that rate!" "The workhouse! Why, mother, Uncle Bob says butter and jam's economy." "Economy! How?" "Oh, the same piece of bread does for both."—Boston Traveler.

"Now, boys," said the teacher of the juvenile class, "who can tell me what the dark ages of the world were?" "I can, sir," answered a little fellow at the foot of the class. "Very well; what were they?" asked the teacher. "The ages before spectacles were invented."—The reply.

Hardacre—"Zeke answered an advertisement where they said they'd send him a church organ for a dollar." Crayfoot—"What did he get?" Hardacre—"A sample copy of the New Light marked: 'This is the best church organ published.'"—Chicago News.

Hicks—"Barry made a bet that every person who came by his fence would touch it, and he won." Wicks—"Nonsense! How did it happen?" Hicks—"He merely stuck up the sign 'Paint,' and of course everybody considered himself called upon to feel of the fence."—Boston Transcript.

"Remember one thing I am about to tell you," said the successful man to the ambitious young man. "It is a rule that is well worth remembering." "What is it, sir?" "Never do anything that your conscience will reproach you for. Hire somebody else to do it."—Melbourne Weekly Times.

He (as they are seated in a quiet room near the links)—"Are you quite sure we never met before this season?" She—"Yes; quite positive." He—"And you haven't a sister?" She—"No; why do you ask?" He—"Well, I'm positive I hugged that skirt-waist before, somewhere."—Yonkers Statesman.

Father—"Well, my son, what do you intend to do for a living now that you have finished your college course?" Son—"I think I shall take up literature as a profession." Father—"You should have thought of that before you entered college. Then I should have sent you to West Point or Annapolis."—New York Evening Journal.

Bridget (reading laboriously)—"Hav you seen this, Pat? It sez here that when a mon loses van av his sinnes, his other sinnes get more developed." Pat—"Shure, an' it's quite true; Ol' nee'd it meself. When a mon has wan leg shorter than the other, begorra, the other leg's longer, isn't it, now?"—Exchange.

A cyclist who stopped at a village inn boasted about his abilities as a rider to such an extent that the landlord ventured to make a wager with him. "Look here, minister," said the innkeeper, "you can't ride up and down this road all the church clock strikes four." "Done," said the cyclist. "It's just three fifteen now," and the next minute he was speeding down the road. After about an hour's riding the cyclist shouted to one of the bystanders, of whom many had assembled: "I say, has the church clock struck four yet?" "No, you idiot," was the blunt reply. "Why, our church clock never strikes at all!"—Tit-Bits.

About Shakespeare's Plays.

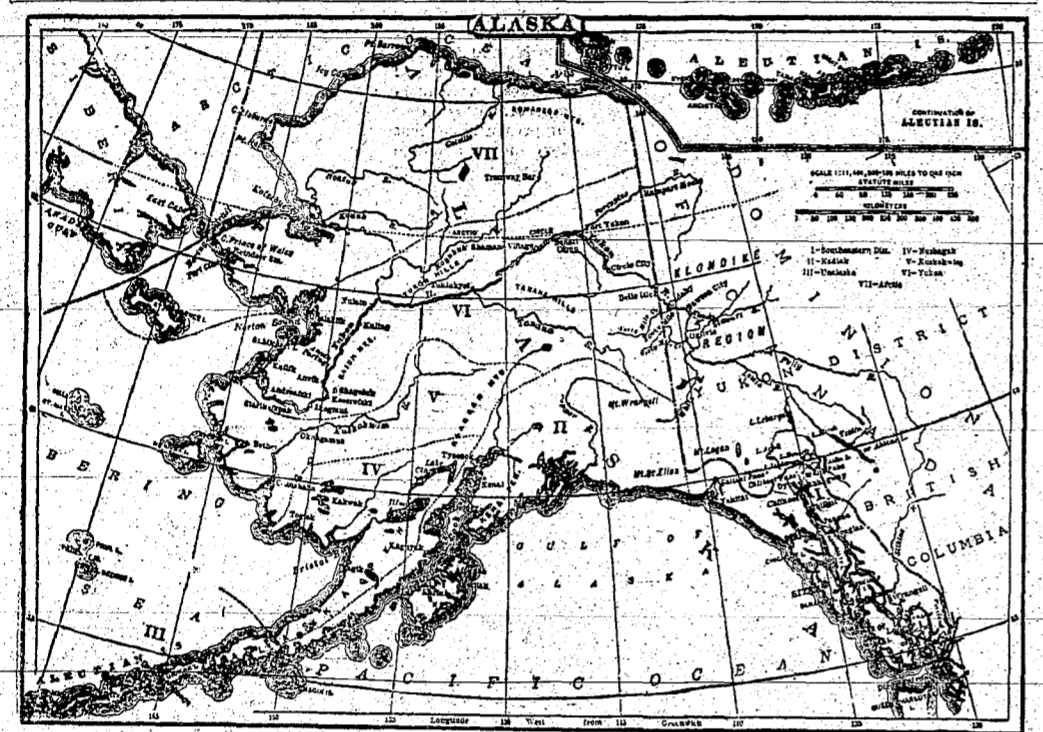
A correspondent of Notes and Queries, upon whose hands, it would seem, time must have hung heavily, has made a laborious calculation of the number of lines, words, and letters in each of Shakespeare's plays. The shortest is the "Comedy of Errors," with 14,438 words; then come "The Tempest," "Macbeth," the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Two Gentlemen of Verona," with from 16,000 to 17,000 words each. The longest is "Hamlet," with 3,930 lines and 29,492 words and 120,050 letters.

A Costly Bicycle.

The costliest bicycle in the world has just been finished at a gun factory in Vienna. It will cost 500,000 gulden, which is a little more than \$27,500. The owner is a rich South African diamond king and mine owner, who will present the machine to his wife on her next birthday.

"She has a complexion like a fired china urn." "Yes, it's a beautiful mug."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some men are always ready to celebrate.



MAP OF ALASKA, SHOWING TERRITORY IN DISPUTE.

Canadians are understood to want an outlet on Lynn canal at or near place marked or further down the coast. The boundary line, as given in the above map, is the American line. The Canadians contend that in general it should be drawn nearer the coast, and seek a port at the place indicated by the cross.

It is unfortunate that the commission failed to agree. As to which party is to blame for this disagreement, there seems to be a general agreement. Scarcely had the commission been appointed before Ontario passed a decree practically prohibiting the export of logs. Not to be behind in international amity, British Columbia passed a law confining all mining privileges in that province to British subjects. The members had worked together in greatest harmony for the accomplishment of the great purpose of the commission, but since it was seen that provinces such as Ontario and British Columbia had it in their power to enact laws which might make of no effect a general settlement as proposed the difficulties have greatly increased.

History of Question in Dispute.

By the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 between the United States and Great Britain the northern and eastern boundaries were accurately defined from the Rocky Mountains to Mars Hill, at the eastern end of Maine. In regard to the northern and western boundary, after considerable discussion and diplomatic fencing, the question was left unsettled. Out of this boundary question grew the excitement which led to the adoption of the campaign cry, "Fifty-four forty or fight." How this old boundary question has been at least partially revived involves an interesting play of treaty against treaty and rights against rights. To understand it it is necessary to go back to the shade of the Emperor Alexander I. in 1822, by which he declared all the territory of the Pacific coast north of the fifty-first parallel of north latitude Russian territory, and by the same ukase made that part of the Pacific Ocean lying north of the fifty-first parallel of latitude in America to 49 degrees north latitude on the Asiatic coast a closed sea. The effect of this ukase was to exclude United States whalers from the Northern Pacific, an exclusion which the Government of the United States vigorously protested, and as a result, in 1824, by treaty between the two governments, the Northern Pacific was made an open sea.

Invaded War with England.

By the Oregon settlement of 1846 Great Britain got to the Pacific, that solution at the time being regarded as preferable to fighting or to a probable contest all along the Pacific coast with England for supremacy. The United States sacrificed the great Northwest in order to acquire New Mexico and California. Everything considered, that probably was the best solution. It gave the United States a compact territory, and admitting that Canada and the United States are always to remain separate countries, it is but reasonable that former should have its outlet on the Pacific in British Columbia. By acquiring Alaska, however, in 1867, the British outlet in the Pacific now intervenes between parts of the United States. Curiously but naturally enough, Great Britain, or rather Canada, is now seeking another outlet to the coast, and this time through what, since the cession of Alaska to the United States twenty-two years ago, has always been

this part of the British possessions. It affirmed that the strip of land stretching along from Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias, with a breadth of ten marine leagues, "must eventually become the property of Great Britain, either as the direct result of the development of gold, or for reasons which are now yet in the beginning, but whose results are certain." At that time the British Colonist looked forward to obtaining this strip from Russia either peaceably or forcibly, and conjured up a vision of the British lion and the Russian bear looking at each other from the opposite sides of Bering straits. Possibly Russia also may have felt that such a contest was coming and wisely saw that for her situated as she was, it would be unprofitable. Not caring to stand at the door of British America on the Pacific, she probably counted upon making the United States doorkeeper. And this is a role that, until recently, would have been pleasant enough to the United States. The events of the last year have, however, greatly modified the traditional feeling between the two countries, and the present is, therefore, a most opportune time to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of all territorial or other questions at issue between the two countries.

Some of the Difficulties.

But to arrive at such a solution it is necessary to know where the equities lie. Those being determined, it is next requisite to ascertain what, if anything, the other party has to offer in return for waiving or yielding any of these equities. This is the difficult part of the subject. By the terms of the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, the provisions of which were adopted at the treaty of cession between Russia and the United States in 1867, the line of demarcation between Russian America, as it was then called, and Great Britain's North American possessions, was defined.

When this treaty was made it was supposed there was a range of mountains running down the entire coast, practically, thus forming a natural watershed and line of demarcation. The Russians cared only for a foothold along the coast, as it was with the fisheries they were concerned. The treaty, however, made provision as to how the boundary should be determined should it be found that at any place there is no such natural boundary by limiting the Russian (now United States) territory to a distance of ten marine leagues, or thirty miles, from the coast. The Canadian and British contention, as now made, turns upon the Portland canal. The British, at least until recently, have claimed that the words Portland canal or channel in the convention were a mistake for Behm canal, or Clarence inlet, or else that what is now called Portland canal was not then called.

Constructive Treaty Differently.

This difference in the respective American and Canadian boundary lines of the Alaska pan-handle strip arises from wholly different methods of construing the treaty. There are many intricate questions involved in the methods of construction. For instance, in determining the ten marine leagues from the coast to which, in the absence of a mountain chain, the American territory extends, shall situations of the shore of the mainland be followed or should the line be run from point to point to headland? Again, should the line be considered to run from the rocky point of the outer shore of the islands? In that case in many instances the line would not reach the mainland, as some of the islands are

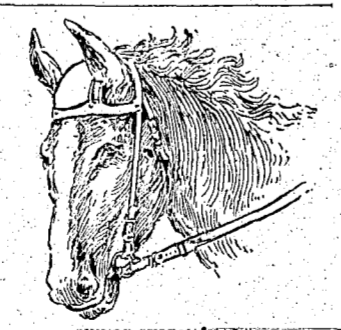
and that what is known as the three-mile limit would apply. The British and Canadians assert that the territorial waters of the United States commence at Point Barrow, at the mouth of Barrow's bay, where the Lynn canal is less than six miles wide, and that consequently ten marine leagues from Point Barrow would make the boundary line at Point Seduction. This would place Dyea twenty-two miles within British territory and Skagway sixteen. The United States, however, in its maps has followed the coast of inlets, especially of such great inlets as those along the Alaskan coast, where the water is salt and of great depth, and plainly a part of the ocean. Even granting the British contention that in the case of the Lynn canal the territorial waters begin at Point Barrow, the American settlements at Dyea and Skagway, Katsiah and Pyramid harbor, were made in good faith and at a time when there was no question as to whether they were in American territory. Following the precedent established by Great Britain herself in the Venezuelan case, these places, in case of the boundary line being submitted to arbitration, should be excepted.

To regard the coast line as running across the heads of inlets, when they are more than thirty miles long, as the British contend it should, would affect the territory bordering upon the Lynn canal, especially the White and Chilkooot passes, which, according to American contention, are within ten marine leagues of the coast, but not according to the British contention. It is now practically, or provisionally agreed that the boundary line crosses the White and Chilkooot passes, as while these do not constitute a mountain chain, they may be said to serve the purpose of a mountain barrier and thus come within the meaning of the treaty of 1825.

PROTECTS THE HORSE.

New Sunbonnet Keeps the Animal's Head Cool.

An exceedingly unobtrusive storm or sun shade for horses has been designed by Schooler C. Harr, of Bladenburg, Ohio. It is a cup of a general flat shape, and designed to fit closely to the



SUN OR STORM SHADE.

head of the animal. Inside of this a damp sponge may be placed in warm weather, and in cold weather it acts alone as a protection from the wet and cold. One of the features of this patent is the arrangement of slotted feet on the bottom, which permits of its instant adjustment to any harness without straps or buckles.

An Awful Fling.

Mrs. Styles—I'd have you understand that I know a good many worse men than my husband.

Mrs. Styles—My dear, you must be more particular about picking your acquaintances.

THE TOUCH OF A VANISHED HAND.

We sigh for the touch of a vanished hand—
The hand of a friend most dear,
Who has passed from our side to the shadowy land,
But, what of the hand that is near?

To the living's touch is the soul inert
That weeps o'er the silent urn?
For the love that lives in our hand
To make some sweet return?

Do we answer back in a fretful tone,
When life's duties press us sore?
Is our praise as full as if they were gone,
And could hear our praise no more?

As the days go by, are our hands more swift,
For a trade beyond their share,
Than to grasp for a kindly helpful lift—
The burden some one must bear?

We sigh for the touch of a vanished hand,
And we think ourselves sincere;
But, what of the friends that about us stand,
And the touch of the hand—that's here?

—John Troland in *Youth's Companion*.

THE SANDALWOOD BRACELET

Miss Considine was the rage that season; a tall, haughty looking girl, with magnificent dark eyes, and a torrent of dead black hair, which she was always contriving to wear in nobody else's style, tumbling over her shoulders, straight or wreathed about her small, elegantly shaped head.

She was a stranger in the town, but she brought letters of introduction from people of the highest respectability in the metropolis, and was accompanied by a staid-looking lady of middle age, who always wore pearl-colored silk and performed chaperon duty in an altogether irreproachable manner.

Miss Considine's toilets were artistic perfection. Her laces were priceless, said judges; her jewelry dazzled the eyes of even accustomed upstartdom.

Miss Considine was a mystery, and the greater sensation, perhaps, for that very child, whose which seemed to thrill in the air about her, and which had its foundation in the mere fading of the beauty's brilliant color, the flicker of her liquid glance at unexpected moments, and for no apparent reason.

She was a coquette of the first water. That was a discovery early made. She had a way of looking sideways through those long, silky lashes of hers that was infinitely more alluring than a level glance would have been, and the smile which visited those rosy lips only now and then was doubly attractive from its infrequency.

A creature of dangerous graces, she was what people mean when they call a woman fatal. Men imagined heaven in her glance, and counted that lost when her smile was withdrawn.

My Lady Dangerous met her match, however, toward the close of the season. A yellow-haired German, whose azure glance had a softer dazzle than her own, and who called himself by the fascinating title of Count Ludwig Vermandorf, presented himself about that time to compete with the beautiful girl for her place as sensation of the day.

He was shy of Miss Considine at first, but gradually he too seemed to be drawn within the circle of her smiles, yielding with a reluctant, pensive grace and his radiant face with a new charm. Even Miss Considine dropped her dangerous eyes with a flickering blush under the tender brilliance of the count's smile, and her fingers trembled in his clasp, instead of resenting the fond, faint pressure of his hand.

Count Ludwig Vermandorf was an assiduous wooer. Never devotee knelt at the shrine of his patron saint with more rapt and unflinching devotion than he at the feet of Miss Considine.

It was not long to the coquettish beauty to be sought humbly. But this man was her master, even at her own game.

He knew how to clothe his most impassioned moment with a reserve that continually mocked and tantalized; to say one thing and look another; to touch with a word and soothe with a touch. He never said too much, but always too little. His looks were eloquent of love; his tongue so silent on that fascinating theme, that the heart of the haughty beauty began to fairly writhe within her with mingled pain and anger.

Count Ludwig was an artist of some talent, and he insisted that he must paint Miss Considine's portrait. She was not at all loath, though she feigned reluctance when it was first spoken of.

These sittings, from which she had hoped much, and for which she draped her perfect shape with every artistic combination her rare taste could devise, proved a failure as far as her object was concerned.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Women Dentists in Australia.—A Typical Polonaise Gown. To Paint Mrs. McKinley's Portrait, Etc., Etc.

Women Dentists in Australia.—Young ladies as dentists is the latest development of Australian feminine enterprise. Miss Berry, a daughter of Sir Graham Berry, formerly liberal premier of Victoria, and Miss Godfrey, a daughter of a member of the Victorian upper house, have both passed with credit the examination prescribed by the dental board of that colony, have been duly registered, and have entered into partnership in the medical quarter of Melbourne.

A Typical Polonaise Gown.—A fair specimen of the typical polonaise gown is an evening frock of imitation old needle-run lace. The bodice and upper skirt are of this lace, embroidered with rose pink chenille. The polonaise describes a point-front and back but at the right side terminates at about the height of the knee, where a many-looped bow of black velvet is placed. Three frothy, full flounces of white lace form the underskirt, and the décolletage, which is V-shaped, is outlined by a narrow line of black velvet with a looped bow of black velvet at the point. Epaulets and long sleeves are of the white lace, without the chenille embroidery.

To Paint Mrs. McKinley's Portrait.—The president has given a commission to Charles L. Whipple, a New York artist, to paint a portrait of Mrs. McKinley, and the sittings will commence soon. Mrs. McKinley is to be seated in her favorite chair, just as the president sees her every time he goes into her sitting-room, and she is to wear a white brocade that was made for her in Chicago last fall. He considers it one of the most becoming gowns she ever had. The background will be a tapestry loaned by Mr. Folke of Chicago, who purchased the Rarabini collection of tapestries in Rome some years ago. Mrs. McKinley has never had her portrait painted. The president has sat for three or four artists, and Mr. Whipple has just finished portraits of him and Secretary Long.

Graceful Silk Wraps.—Wraps of silk, crepe de chine and fine soft woolen fabrics made in fachu style are very graceful. They cover the shoulders and fall almost to the hem of the dress-in-fact. They are a charming addition to the toilette of the slender woman, and if she be tall as well, nothing is more becoming. One of the best of these affairs is finished by two frills of the silk edged with a light embroidery of black chenille. The frills are caught in at the bust line, and the scarf ends fall from there. The scarf ends in this particular instance are edged with one frill only, but this frill edges the sides as well as the ends.

The Trunk Umbrella.—The trunk umbrella, as its name would imply, is an idea brought out by some simple minded philanthropist. It is nothing more or less than a folding umbrella, one that doubles conveniently in the middle of the case and can be gently laid in the tray of an ordinary trunk. At the ends of the wires that support the silk cover there is a metal catch that, when adroitly managed, shuts in, thus changing the trunk umbrella to an object half its size, and filling with capture the breasts of thousands of ladies who have straggled with this problem for ages. It does away with the clasps once used to unite three or more umbrellas and cases, and it does away with the tendency to leave the cherished weapon behind when getting out of a car hurriedly. —New York Herald.

Two Occupations for Women.—The difficulty of sightseeing or shopping to advantage in a strange city, especially if time is limited, is well known to most women from actual experience. The clever idea of a young girl in Washington promises to obviate the discomfort in a most agreeable manner for her patrons and with profit to herself. Needing employment, and thoroughly familiar with the city, its surroundings, and points of interest, and shopping facilities, she advertises to act as guide to uninitiated women visiting the capital, either singly or in parties of two, three, or half-a-dozen. The fee required for her services, while reasonable, is sufficient to render it a paying as well as pleasant business. Other cities offer like opportunity to well-bred, intelligent young women, and with equal prospect of success.

Another agreeable and graceful occupation for women, especially in large cities is the arrangement of flowers for ceremonious occasions—dinners, banquets, weddings, etc. Success in this depends largely upon taste and originality. Florists now employ ladies in this capacity as understanding better than men the little touches here and there necessary for grace and artistic effect. Table Talk.

Imported Gloves for Women.—Importers of women's gloves say that it seems to be a bad to wear no gloves during the hot weather, brown hands evidently being considered quite the thing. The prevalence of the shirt waist also has had a tendency to curtail the use of gloves. A noticeable feature of the present styles of gloves used with long sleeves is the wretched and impracticable mode of some fasteners now being used to quite an extent by women who do not pay much attention to small matters. The other day on a Broadway cable car some women were seen with gloves which they were evidently unable to fasten at the wrists. With some clasp attachments a wrist must conform to the glove, but this is not the case with gloves having hooks that fit any size wrist perfectly. Colors remain much the same as in past seasons. White gloves, with black embroidery, are popular both for street and evening wear. —New York Herald.

Burying the Dead in Porto Rico.—The Porto Rican way of burying the dead is curious. A coffin is rented for the corpse to be carried to the cemetery. Two or four natives carry it on their heads or fastened to two bamboo poles. The corpse is taken out of the coffin and buried about two feet. If the rent for the burial lot is not paid within a certain time the body is dug up and thrown away.

What You Learn by Sickness.—You learn a good many things through a long and dangerous illness, missed Browne, who had not been sick.

Yes, responded Smith, who had And the most notable is the fact, notwithstanding food is invariably some thing you don't want to eat. —Wasp.

HOW GOTHAM KEEPS COOL.

Facts That Explain the Universal Desire to Be the Iceman.

New York is the greatest ice market in the world.
London might use more ice if it wanted to, but it doesn't for several reasons.
The Briton likes beer cool, not cold. Iced mixed drinks are almost unknown to him. Ale does not need to be kept in cold storage as lager is. There is no long-continued heat to drive London to cold drinks as New York is driven. Hence New York carries the banner as an ice consumer.

If all the ice brought to New York and made there in one year could be immediately divided among the people it would give to each man, woman, child and baby, a lump weighing a little over 2,000 pounds.

The masses of ice harvested and manufactured for use in Greater New York this year is estimated by L. O. Beeve, of the Consolidated Ice Company, at six thousand million pounds. This vast mass would make a green glistening pyramid 531 feet high and 751 feet square at the base.

The shape of this pyramid would differ slightly from that of the Egyptian pyramids. It would be four feet smaller at the base line, but would overtop the biggest of the great pyramids by fifty feet.

This comparatively trifling difference in height gives no adequate idea of the enormous difference in bulk. The ice pyramid would contain 100,000,000 cubic feet, which is \$620,000 more than the largest pyramid of Egypt contained in its early days, before quarries and builders had stolen millions of cubic feet of stone from it.

Union Square would not begin to contain the base of the vast ice mountain which represents New York's needs for one year. It would more than reach from Fourteenth to Seventeenth street, and from the east side of the square it would reach over to a point midway between Broadway and Fifth avenue. The houses in the square would be dwarfed into insignificance, and if such a tall building as the Waldorf-Astoria were moved down to Union Square for comparison the iceberg would tower 317 feet above its highest point.

The box of a two-horse ice wagon is ten feet and six inches long, five feet high and three feet ten inches in width. If New York's vast ice mountain had to be distributed at one time it would take 967,742 of these wagons and nearly 2,000,000 horses to do the work.

Allowing thirty-five feet for each wagon and team, they would make a procession 8,513 miles long.

The practicable parts of this North American continent are not large enough to accommodate such a procession. It would stretch in a straight line south to Cape Horn, at the furthest end of South America, or it would stretch out across the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, Italy, Turkey in Asia and the Caucasus Mountains to the Black Sea.

If all these wagons were combined in one vast ice sea, its body would be approximately 1,050 feet long, 385 feet wide and 500 feet high, and it would stand on wheels 414 feet in diameter, which would raise the roof of the van about 784 feet from the level of the ground.

The roof of this wagon would be more than three and one-half times higher than that of the Waldorf-Astoria. With a pair of horses attached of proportionate size, the outfit from the tongue to tail-board would reach from Madison Square down Broadway and through Union Square to Fifteenth street.

It took about 20,000 men to prepare the ice for sale, and about 6,000 are engaged in distributing it. —New York World.

The Introducer in Mexico.—"Do you see that distinguished-looking man with a silk hat?" remarked a well-known business man to a newcomer in a promenade.

"Yes, he's a fine fellow, too. Met him when I first came here."

"Do you know what his business is?"

"Seems to me he told me, but I don't remember just now. What is it?"

"He's an introducer."

"A what? Introducer?" What line of goods does he introduce?"

"Men. He deals in men, not goods."

"I can't see the point. Never heard of such a business."

"Well, I'll explain it to you. His business is introducing strangers to some of our promoters. He hangs around the hotel, makes the acquaintance of newcomers and introduces them to those who desire to meet men with capital."

"By George, you don't say so. Come to think of it he has introduced me to a lot of business men here. I thought he was doing me a great favor."

"Not exactly a favor. He gets \$5 an introduction and manages to clean up about \$50 a week. Four you say. Well, he has just made \$20 of you."

—City of Mexico Two Republics.

Had to Be Cautious.—"Madam," said Menander Mike with a low bow, "don't ask me."

"Don't ask you what?" asked the woman, who was sweeping off the front porch.

"To cut me grass not beat no carpet, but to grass me a piece of pie or anything that happens to be handy an' I leave go on my way."

"So you're afraid of work, are you?"

"Yes, lady; that's what I am. I'm honest an' truly afraid of it. I'm tryin' to be good."

"Well, so far as I can judge, you're not making a success of it."

"Yer eyes deceive you, lady. I'm doin' fust-rate. But temptation besets me. It's all I kin do to keep from grabbin' that broom out o' yer hands an' raisin' such a dust wit' it dat folks 'ud come from de house down de road to ask about de tornado. You don't know de effort it takes to restrain meself."

"Well, I'll lay the broom right down on the step and watch you grab."

"I wouldn't dast."

"There isn't anybody hypnotizing you, is there?"

"No, lady. It's de danger of physical culture. You know what exercise do. It'll swell a man's biceps up till his arm looks like a roast o' spring lamb."

"Well, what o' dat?"

"Lady, I've got such a bad temper dat I have to look out for my company. I wouldn't dare first meet if among me fellow creatures dat so much muscle."

—Washington Star.

How to "Have a Perfect Fit."—The hands and nails were discovered a wonderful cure in Chicago. The hands and nails were discovered a wonderful cure in Chicago. The hands and nails were discovered a wonderful cure in Chicago.

Good Business Head.—"Your daughter," said the young man, "is determined to have a large society wedding."

"True," admitted the old gentleman. "I'll cost not less than \$1,500."

continued the young man.

"Probably more than that. If her plans are followed," returned the old gentleman. "What of it?"

"Why it has occurred to me," ex-

CAUGHT BY A HAIR.

One of the Slightest Clues That Ever Put a Man in Prison.

"The least thing I ever heard of that put a man in prison was a clue that took me over the road between here and New York about a dozen times in 1873, when I was an inspector in the postal service," said an old sleuth the other day to another who had just told a good story.

"It was an old case. It had been on the books a long while. Four or five good men had taken a try at it, but the fellow was too sly, and he kept taking letters and we could never take him. The complaints pointed very closely to the spot where the trouble was, but when we got there we were completely baffled."

"I had myself worked on the job a little and gone at something else. In all these detective cases it is nine times out of ten a mere chance that leads to success. One day I happened to take over the road between here and New York about a dozen times in 1873, when I was an inspector in the postal service," said an old sleuth the other day to another who had just told a good story.

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STRANGE ENGLISH INDUSTRY.

Recovery of Missiles That Are Fired in Naval Artillery Practice.

Mr. Seppings Wright has come across many curious trades and peculiar methods of earning a living in his wanderings through all corners of the globe, but the business of shooting he discovered at home in England, for he is daily pursued under the eyes of thousands of holiday folks and laundresses generally, who neither know nor care what the longshoremen are about in their fishing boats a few miles from land. But these busy workers are engaged upon the business of "shooting," and the nature of that peculiar occupation we will now describe.

Al royal navy men training for the rank of seaman-gunner have to undertake a more or less lengthy term of regular practice in firing, and for these men during their period of training some two or three of the old-pattern gunboats are set aside. These vessels are connected with every dockyard, and, while obsolete for battle purposes, make excellent training-ships. They are, of course, fitted with improved modern weapons, and daily during the season they carry squads of embryo gunners to the seaward ranges that lie outside the Spithead forts. The bearings of these practice grounds depend on the particular conjunction of certain objects ashore, and the targets are generally placed in shoals where a fair range can be commanded free of traffic.

After a busy and noisy period so much solid metal has been blazed away into the sea, and it is this metal that the shooters set forth to recover when the gunboats have done their task and return to the dockyard. The ranges and the area in which the cannon balls most probably lie submerged are, of course, well known to the seamen. A small boat is sent ashore and a long, iron-shod pole, they sail over the ranges and probe the shallow bottom carefully. Familiarity with their task renders them skilful, and an expert knows in an instant when his pole touches the hidden projectile beneath.

The shell found, a pair of huge tongs is lowered into the sea, and it is gripped and carefully lifted aboard. The price of the metal-shells is slight and rarely exceeds one penny half-penny a pound, but the brass studs on the shot possess considerably more value, and these are usually cut out intact. Both studs and the main iron of the recovered shells are sold to the royal navy, and the prices offered appear sufficient to set many men at steady work on the task of recovering them.

Women Fight a Duel.—Duelling is from time to time indulged in by women. Two young women—Jeanne Leroy and Juliette Yvermont—the first sixteen and the other twenty years of age—have had several quarrels lately and finally decided to settle who was in the right by appealing to trial by combat. The meeting place was on a vacant plot of ground in the Rue d'Alsace over in the Montmartre Quarter, rather conveniently near to the madhouse. All approaches to the ground were protected by friends—obliquely zealous—to prevent interruption.

The two duellists were armed with knives of most businesslike length. Both appear to have had a healthy contempt for science, and the absorbing desire of each one appears to have been to jab her knife deep into the other. Both succeeded, which is a tribute to woman's capability of slinging in any branch of civilized life.

The police, it is true, interfered, but the two combatants looked like chess-boards with pairs of sticking plaster when the doctors at the Hôpital de la Pitié had finished with them. —Paris Correspondence in New York Herald.

A Vegetable Fire Engine.—Perhaps the most remarkable use to which a tree is ever put is that of extinguishing a burning house. The mazelike tree of Madagascar serves the natives of that country as a ready-made and very efficient natural fire extinguisher. The leaves of this tree, which are fully ten feet long and broad in proportion, and which are used to beat the roofs of the native dwellings in cases of fire, contain large quantities of water, even the lent stem being full of small chambers or cells of pure water. There are from fifteen to thirty of these leaves on a single tree, crowding the trunk with an immense foliage expansion of rich, green foliage that forms a conspicuous feature of the Madagascar landscape.

The mycello leaves not only serve the Madagascar this useful purpose, but form the material with which they roof and line their houses. The bark of the tree, beaten out flat, serves as flooring, while the trunk supplies timber for framing and plankings.

Quantities of the fresh leaves are sold in the markets, to take the place of plates and dishes, and at all seasons the trunk, when an incision is made, yields a cool, sweet and wholesome beverage. —Atlanta Constitution.

He Could Not Help It.—She—Do you remember how you said, when you were courting me, that if I would marry you I would have nothing to do all my days but sit around and look pretty? And how different it is now!

He—Well, it ain't my fault if you can't look pretty any more.—Indianapolis Journal.

Hopesless Case.—Smith—Is she the only one who objects to marrying you?

Chap—Yes.

Smith—Why don't you get her parents to oppose the match?

Chap—That's the orphan—

Chesterland London.

Contrary.—Mrs. Newblossed (wearily)—Mortimer, what can be the matter with that child?

Mr. Newblossed (snapping the screaming infant and saying the room is draughty)—I believe it is the room because it is so hot that it can hardly keep awake. —The K.

About 80,000 tons of coal are annually consumed in London.

THE TOUCH OF A VANISHED HAND.

We sigh for the touch of a vanished hand—
The hand of a friend most dear,
Who has passed from our side to the shadowy land,
But, what of the hand that is near?

To the living's touch is the soul inert
That weeps o'er the silent urn?
For the love that lives in our hand
To make some sweet return?

Do we answer back in a fretful tone,